

# The Outlook

Vol. 62

February 25, 1899

No. 8

## CONTENTS

### THE WEEK:

|                                            |     |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|
| The Philippine Resolution.....             | 433 |
| The Canal Bill as a Rider.....             | 434 |
| The Army Bill.....                         | 434 |
| The Military Commission.....               | 435 |
| The Philippines and Cuba.....              | 435 |
| The New Librarian.....                     | 435 |
| In Parliament.....                         | 436 |
| The Samoan Question.....                   | 436 |
| In the State Legislatures.....             | 437 |
| North Dakota and the Divorce Question..... | 437 |
| Rich Savings Bank Depositors.....          | 438 |
| Food Adulteration.....                     | 438 |

### EDITORIALS:

|                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| The French Presidency.....      | 439 |
| The President's Speech.....     | 44  |
| Washington's First Address..... | 442 |
| Health and Courage.....         | 444 |
| The Spectator.....              | 446 |

### CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES:

|                                                                         |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Washington's Farewell Address and a<br>Century of American History..... | 448 |
| By John Bach McMaster                                                   |     |
| Parson Weems and His Life of Washington                                 | 452 |
| By W. W. Ellsworth                                                      |     |

|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| A History of Prayer..... | 456 |
| By Lyman Abbott          |     |

|                                                |     |
|------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Should the College Train for Motherhood? ..... | 461 |
| By Helen H. Backus                             |     |

### BOOKS AND AUTHORS:

|                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| Books of the Week..... | 464 |
| Books Received.....    | 467 |

### THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

|                                          |     |
|------------------------------------------|-----|
| A Labor Church.....                      | 468 |
| Proposed Universities in Ireland.....    | 468 |
| Dr. Berry and Mrs. Parker.....           | 468 |
| A Girls' School in Madrid.....           | 469 |
| For Spanish-Speaking Girls.....          | 469 |
| Dr. Gunsaulus to Succeed Dr. Hillis..... | 470 |
| Lent in Non-Liturgical Churches.....     | 470 |
| For Merchant Seamen.....                 | 470 |
| A Jewish Rabbi Honored.....              | 471 |
| The Bible Society in Japan.....          | 471 |

|                            |     |
|----------------------------|-----|
| CORRESPONDENCE.....        | 472 |
| NOTES AND QUERIES.....     | 476 |
| BITS OF FUN.....           | 478 |
| FOR THE LITTLE PEOPLE..... | 479 |
| THE HOME CLUB.....         | 481 |

**The Outlook** is a Weekly Newspaper and an Illustrated Monthly Magazine in one. It is published every Saturday—fifty-two issues a year. The first issue in each month is an Illustrated Magazine Number, containing about twice as many pages as the regular weekly issue, and many pictures.

**Price.**—The subscription price is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Ten cents a copy.

**Postage is Prepaid** by the publishers for all subscriptions in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. For all other countries in the Postal Union add \$1.56 for postage.

**Change of Address.**—When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

**Discontinuances.**—If a subscriber wishes his copy of the paper discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

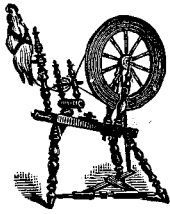
**How to Remit.**—Remittance should be sent by Check, Draft, Express-Order, or Money-Order, payable to order of THE OUTLOOK COMPANY. Cash should be sent in Registered Letter.

**Letters** should be addressed:

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY

287 Fourth Avenue, New York

Copyright, 1899, by The Outlook Company. Entered as second-class matter in the New York Post-Office.



Registered Trade Mark

## SPECIAL SALE

### 1000 Dozen Handkerchiefs

For Men and Women

#### "At the Linen Store"

|                                                                                                |                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 250 doz. Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch hems. . . . . | 18c.                  |
|                                                                                                | each; reg. price 25c. |
| 250 doz. Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch hems. . . . . | 25c.                  |
|                                                                                                | each; reg. price 40c. |
| 300 doz. Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 inch hems. . . . .               | 20c.                  |
|                                                                                                | reg. price 25c.       |
| 200 doz. Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 inch hems. . . . .               | 30c.                  |
|                                                                                                | reg. price 40c.       |

All Pure Linen and Full Size

**JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO.**

14 West 23d Street, New York

*"When you wish the latest styles write to us."*

## Tailor-Made Suits, \$5

THE costumes and skirts which we make are exclusive and distinctly different from the ready-made garments. When wearing one of our styles you do not run the risk of meeting other ladies wearing garments which look exactly like yours. There are hundreds of firms selling ready-made suits and skirts such as you see everywhere, but we are the only house making fashionable goods to order at moderate prices.

Our new Spring catalogue illustrates suits and skirts selected from the newest Paris models, and the materials from which we make our garments comprise the latest novelties. We will mail our catalogue *free*, together with a choice line of samples to select from, to the lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost.

Tailor-made Suits, \$5 up.  
Duck, Pique, and Linen Suits, \$4 up.  
Duck, Pique, and Linen Skirts, \$3 up.  
Separate Cloth Skirts, \$4 up.  
Bicycle Suits, \$4 up.  
Bicycle Skirts, \$3 up.  
Rainy Day Suits.  
Golf Suits. Riding Habits.

We also make finer garments and send samples of all grades. *We pay express charges everywhere.* If, when writing to us, you will mention any particular kind or color of samples that you desire, we will send you a full line of exactly what you wish. We also have special lines of black goods. Write to-day for catalogue and samples; we will send them to you, *free*, by return mail.

**THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO.**

119 and 121 West 23d Street,

New York City



BROADWAY &amp; 11th ST.

## Towels.

1,500 Dozen Hemmed Huckaback Towels, large sizes,

\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, and \$3.00 per dozen.

Hemstitched Towels

\$2.25, \$3.00, and \$4.50 per dozen.

200 Dozen Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, with Damask Borders, size 24 x 42 inches, \$3.00 per dozen.

150 Dozen Webb's celebrated grass bleached Hemstitched Huck Towels, plain white and fancy colored borders,

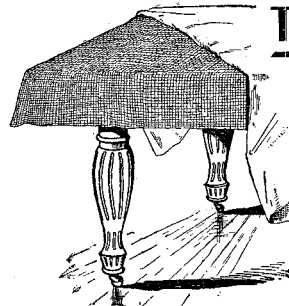
\$3.00 per dozen.

**James McCreery & Co**
Broadway and 11th St.,  
New York.

## KNITTED

### TABLE

### PADDING



Best thing ever used.  
Easily Washed.  
Durable. Economical.  
Saves linen and  
Prevents noise.  
Sold by Dealers.  
Sample for 2c. Stamp.

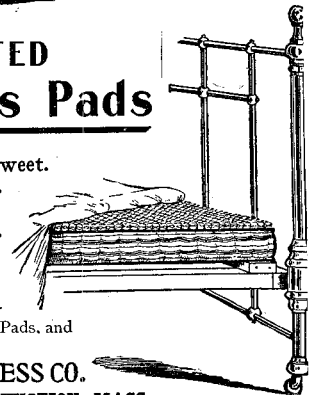
## KNITTED Mattress Pads

Keep beds clean and sweet.  
Save labor and money.  
Easily Washed.  
Durable and healthful.  
Sold by dealers.  
Sample for 2c. stamp.

Booklet describing our  
Table Padding, Mattress Pads, and  
Mattresses, *free*.

**KNITTED MATTRESS CO.**

Dept. C, CANTON JUNCTION, MASS.



# The Outlook

Published Weekly

Vol. 61

February 25, 1899

No. 8

## Congress: The Philippine Resolution

The event of last week in Congress was the discussion and vote upon the Bacon and McEnery resolutions, defining to some extent our policy for the Philippines. Several Senators, it will be recalled, had supported the treaty only upon the understanding that such resolutions were to be voted upon; but when the treaty had passed, it turned out that some of its friends had not agreed to permit such a vote. For several days it looked as if no such vote would ever be reached; but on Saturday before last, in some unexplained way, no one objected when Senator Mason, at the close of a speech declaring that our contemptuous attitude toward our recent allies was the cause of the present war, asked for unanimous consent that a vote should be had on the pending resolution the following Tuesday. At the time, many Senators believed that the pending resolution was that introduced by Senator McEnery, merely declaring that it was not the present intention of Congress to give the Filipinos the rights of citizenship, or their products the right of free entry into our markets. It proved, however, that the question pending was this resolution as amended by a clause proposed by Senator Bacon, pledging to the Philippines virtually the same policy we have pledged for Cuba. Several Senators not present when the unanimous agreement for a vote was reached were so much opposed to defining the Nation's attitude that they threatened to prevent action despite this agreement. They proved, however, to be too few to accomplish this purpose, and at the time set the vote was taken, first, of course, on the Bacon amendment, and then on the McEnery resolution. As the wording of these two measures is essential to the full understanding of the dis-

cussion and vote, we report them entire. The resolution read as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That by the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands into citizenship of the United States, nor is it intended to permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States; but it is the intention of the United States to establish on said islands a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said islands to prepare them for local self-government, and in due time to make such disposition of said islands as will best promote the interests of the citizens of the United States and the inhabitants of said islands.

And the amendment:

*Resolved further,* That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said islands, and assert their determination, when a stable and independent government shall have been erected therein, entitled in the judgment of the Government of the United States to recognition as such, to transfer to said government, upon terms which shall be reasonable and just, all rights secured under the cession by Spain, and to thereupon leave the government and control of the islands to their people.



## Congress: What the Resolution Pledges

The discussion of the resolutions was almost entirely in the hands of the friends of the Bacon amendment. Senator Mason, of Illinois, did indeed oppose its adoption, but only because that adoption would prevent the passage of any resolutions by both branches of Congress. In his criticism of the policy of the Administration he went quite as far as Senator Bacon; and he went even further when he declared that, in attacking Spanish rebels hundreds of miles away from our position at Manila, we were making "a war that is utterly unwarranted

by any Act of Congress." Senator Hoar and most of the supporters of the Bacon amendment condemned the McEnery resolutions as worse than none at all for the restoration of good feeling. When the vote was taken, the supreme interest was in that upon the Bacon amendment. The vote upon it stood 29 to 29—or, counting pairs, 44 to 44. Four Republicans—Senators Hale, Hoar, Perkins, and Quay—voted in its favor, while two Democrats—McEnery and Morgan—and four Silver Republicans—Kyle, Mantle, Stewart, and Teller—voted against it. Vice-President Hobart gave his casting vote against the amendment. The McEnery amendment was then passed by a vote of 26 to 22—some of the strongest friends and some of the strongest opponents of Philippine independence voting on either side of the question. The fact that this resolution has no warm friend, except possibly its author, makes doubtful its consideration by the House.



**Congress: The Canal Bill  
as a Rider**

The telling statement made by Chairman Cannon, of the House Committee on Appropriations, that the deficit for this year would reach \$159,000,000 (not counting the \$20,000,000 for the Philippines, which is certain to be appropriated, notwithstanding the point of order justly made against it last week), has not dismayed the supporters of the Nicaragua Canal Bill. Last week the most exciting debates in the House were over the attempts to pass this measure as a "rider" to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, while in the Senate the Committee on Commerce has reported it as a rider to the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill. In the House the supporters of the Canal Bill came very near success, and were defeated only by the application of a rarely enforced rule against tacking new legislation upon a general appropriation bill. The friends of the canal were able to show that Mr. Cannon's committee had itself violated this rule in making up the pending bill, and nearly half the members of the House voted to violate the rule again by reversing the Chairman's decision against the consideration of the Nicaragua Canal amendment. In the Senate there are no such difficulties in the

way, and the Nicaragua Canal Bill as a rider to the River and Harbor Bill may prove stronger than as an independent measure. The River and Harbor Bill has for years been known as the "pork-barrel," because it contains some appropriation for the political benefit of nearly every member of Congress. This year's bill is peculiarly full of jobs of this sort, and passed the House with only seven dissenting votes. The Senate amendments have made the measure worse than before from the standpoint of National economy, and at this writing it is reported that there is a chance that it may fail of final passage for this reason. There is a chance also that some Senators will decide to obstruct the whole measure now that the Nicaragua Canal amendment has been added, or that Speaker Reed's influence in the House will be effectually employed to defeat it. In the Senate four members of the Commerce Committee voted against the amendment, and a very small opposition, if determined, could prevent its passage during the few remaining days of the session. We need hardly add that, in our judgment, it would be better that both bills should fail, and that a special session of Congress should be called than that the corrupting method of forcing important bills through Congress by adding them as riders to other bills should be encouraged.



**Congress: The Army Bill** The House bill permanently increasing the standing army to whatever force between 50,000 and 100,000 troops the President may desire was kept for many days in the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, because of a tie between the Republican and Democratic members. Finally, however, Senator Hawley, the Chairman, tried to secure a favorable report by counting the absent Republican Senator—Mr. Proctor, of Vermont—in its favor. This effort was defeated by Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, who showed that Senator Proctor had written him declaring his opposition to the House measure. The bill was therefore reported without recommendation, together with Senator Cockrell's measure continuing the standing army for two years only at 62,500 troops, but permitting the President to increase this force by the enrollment of 37,500 natives

of the tropical islands in which our troops are now stationed. Against the Cockrell bill Secretary Alger has issued a statement declaring that its passage would leave the army with a totally insufficient force of staff officers. On this technical question it is not known how many Democrats will support Senator Cockrell's measure, but as to the size of the standing army and the duration of its increase most Democrats and Populists believe that the Missouri Senator has gone quite far enough or much too far in acceding to the demands of the Administration. The conflict over the Army Bill now threatens an extra session of the new Congress after March 4.



#### The Military Commission

The Military Commission appointed as a court of inquiry by the President to investigate the charges preferred by General Miles in regard to the beef furnished to the army has been organized, and the first sessions of the court were held in Washington on Monday. General Miles was the first witness to appear before the court; we must defer until next week a summary of his testimony. It is understood that the court will visit the establishments of the contractors who have furnished the beef, and will examine all the processes employed in detail. Meanwhile a letter to General Miles has been made public, written by Mr. Samuel Hammond, the President of the Butchers' Board of Trade of San Francisco, in which it is asserted positively that "to preserve meat killed in the manner employed by the giant meat trust, chemicals must be used." Mr. Hammond also calls attention to the fact that in a recent trial of an Oakland butcher named Sampson, who supplied the goods of what Mr. Hammond calls the "Meat Trust" to soldiers at Camp Barrett, it appeared in sworn testimony that "meat bearing the Government tag had in it enormous abscesses full of pus, the bacillus of tuberculosis, and other diseased matter." This he adduces to show that Government inspection is not conclusive. These statements are so astounding and extraordinary that they should not readily be accepted without investigation; but it would seem to be a proper matter for the inquiry of the court.

#### The Philippines and Cuba

There has been little military news of importance from Manila during the past week. Skirmishes have occurred in several instances between the insurgent forces and our lines, including one near Iloilo; but there has been nothing like a serious engagement, and no great loss on either side. The insurgents appear to be strengthening their positions, and despatches indicate at least a possibility of another battle taking place before long. Washington semi-official statements indicate that the campaign in the Philippines will be pushed systematically, and that small forces will be sent on gunboats to the more important places throughout the islands. The news from Havana indicates that the Cuban Assembly, the very existence of which is a political anomaly, as it neither has nor attempts to exercise any representative or legislative powers, has become reconciled to General Gomez's acceptance, in its name, of the payment of \$3,000,000 by the United States to Cuban soldiers. It is said that an agitation is on foot asking General Brooke to form a new representative assembly through a popular election; such a movement is obviously premature, and will have no result. The disagreeable misunderstanding which occurred over the funeral of General Garcia has been shown to be purely a series of mistakes; and the bad feeling aroused by the withdrawal of Cuban troops from the funeral has apparently entirely subsided. On Friday of last week General Brooke reviewed nearly 15,000 American troops. A discovery which throws light on the Spanish methods of government in Havana has been that of very extensive frauds as to water taxes in Havana. It has been shown that the city has lost about \$80,000 a year through householders surreptitiously using the city water without paying for it, by connivance with the ward magistrates or *alcaldes*.



#### The New Librarian

President McKinley's appointment of Mr. Samuel J. Barrows, at present a Massachusetts Congressman, to the office of Librarian of Congress meets the general approval of press and people. It is reported that the President desired to ap-

point to this important position Mr. Herbert Putnam, of the Boston Library, but as the United States Government cannot pay as good a salary for the responsible supervision of its National Library as can the municipality of Boston for its Public Library, Congress is deprived of the possibility of securing one of the most expert and most thoroughly trained librarians in the world. While Mr. Barrows has not had the same technical training, it is true that there are other qualifications nearly or quite as essential, and with these Mr. Barrows is unquestionably endowed to an exceptional degree. He is a man of scholarly tastes and of thorough education; has had a long experience as a journalist and editor; possesses in an eminent degree tact, executive ability, and a practical knowledge of affairs, and has sound ideas on the requisites for public service; while the fact that he has been a member of Congress will make his relations with that body easy and pleasant. There is no fear that Mr. Barrows will consent to make himself the tool of political office-mongers; there is every reason to believe that he will so administer his office as to make the Library of Congress of National and educational benefit.



#### The House of Lords' Veto Power

Next to the refusal of the English Parliament to attempt to legislate against ritualistic practices—a refusal which met the full approval of the great Nonconformist majority in the Liberal party, because Nonconformists believe that the remedy is not in legislation, but in disestablishment—the most important incident in the House of Commons since the reading of the Queen's Speech has been Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's utterance on the House of Lords. Mr. Labouchere had moved an amendment to the address from the throne to the effect that the House of Commons might by a mere majority vote pass a bill over the veto of the House of Lords, but only at a subsequent session of Parliament. Mr. Walton, a Liberal member from Leeds, proposed a far less radical amendment, merely declaring that the power now possessed by the House of Lords of overruling the decision of the House of Commons demands the urgent attention of

Parliament. Upon this the new Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, said: "On patriotic and constitutional grounds the situation is full of danger, and no dispassionate man can deny the anomaly and absurdity of a House of Lords in the face of a representative system of government. The Liberals desire to guard the rights of the representative chamber, while leaving to the House of Peers a reasonable power of criticism and advice." This, despite the fact that both amendments were rejected by a decisive majority, is a noteworthy indication of the present attitude of the Liberal party, and a warning of possible future legislation. On the question of Irish Home Rule the Liberal leader intimated that he did not consider it the duty of a minority party to press such a measure under present circumstances.



**The Samoan Question** The publication of a private letter written by Chief Justice Chambers, of Samoa, giving a picturesque account of the recent troubles there, was perhaps a little injudicious, because the letter rather unnecessarily expressed opinions as to the future of Samoa which are not likely to have a conciliatory effect on Germany. Justice Chambers quite correctly points out the weakness of such a tripartite protectorate as now exists, and asserts that either the United States or Great Britain must annex the islands. His own preference appears to be in favor of Great Britain's assuming entire control, although he intimates that Great Britain itself might very likely prefer to see the United States in possession. This utterance not unnaturally has provoked some hostile feeling in Berlin, and Justice Chambers's plain and detailed charges against the German Consul and the German Municipal President of Apia, although to all appearance fully justified by the facts, also are ill received in Germany. There seems to be no doubt that the Germans in Samoa refused to recognize the authority distinctly conferred upon the Chief Justice by the Berlin Treaty, encouraged the followers of Mataafa to acts of violence, and to some extent even participated in that violence. The German Foreign Office authorities declare their firm intention of

maintaining treaty obligations, and by inference are willing to disown acts of their local representatives contrary to the treaty. No official or semi-official utterances inimical to this country have proceeded from Berlin. There need be no fear of serious misunderstanding, provided that it be clearly understood that as to the past the United States bases all complaints it may have to make distinctly upon the Berlin Treaty, which is the final law in this matter; and that as to the future any proposition about the government of Samoa is a subject, not for demands, but for amicable negotiation between the three nations concerned, acting (it is to be presumed) for the welfare of the islands, as well as for their own commercial and naval interests. It may be noted in this connection that the recent debate in the German Reichstag on the commercial and tariff relations between Germany and the United States was extremely friendly in tone.



**In the State Legislatures** In Michigan, despite platform pledges, the Atkinson bill to tax railroad property at the same rate as real estate is again being blocked by the anti-Pingree Republicans in the Legislature. This faction has shown great strength since the Governor's attack upon the President's expansion policy and attempt to defeat the re-election of Senator Burrows. It has organized important committees against the Governor, and has recently met his criticisms on its extravagance by putting forward an investigation of the Governor's expenditures. This movement, however, has reacted in the Governor's favor, as the heavy item for postage, which was especially criticised in his accounts, proves to be due to his policy of answering every letter addressed to him, no matter what the station of the writer. In Wisconsin, also, bills are in the foreground to tax railroad property at the same rate as the property of individuals. For a good many years Wisconsin, like Michigan and Minnesota, has taxed railroads at a light rate on their gross earnings. The present demand that the railroads shall be assessed at the market value of their stocks and bonds, and taxed exactly like real estate, shows the persistence of the American demand for the equal taxation of all property,

personal as well as real. In Indiana, where the railroads under this method are already taxed as much as the farms and homes, the present Legislature is attempting to reach other forms of personalty which have hitherto escaped their share of public burdens. The House of Representatives has gone to the length of approving a bill making the interest on bonds and other written obligations uncollectable unless such documents are stamped by the assessor. This drastic method may prove effective, but it is less obviously just than the English method of collecting all such taxes from the borrower, and requiring that he shall deduct the amount of the tax from the interest paid to the holder of the securities. In this way the loan is always taxed once and never more than once. California pursues this plan respecting mortgages, and it works splendidly both as regards the securing of revenue and the preventing of temptations to perjury.



**North Dakota's Redemption**

The Legislature of the State of North Dakota has just enacted a law long needed, the passing of which must markedly raise that commonwealth in the estimation of the other States of the Union. This new law provides that, after the first day of July next, it shall be necessary to live in the State twelve months in order to acquire a legal residence. For several years a period of only three months has been necessary, and this provision has invited hundreds of people from other States to live long enough in North Dakota to secure a divorce. The old law brought the better element of the State under disgrace. This element has for several years sought relief, but hitherto in vain. From statements just published it appears that the people seeking divorce, many of whom have unlimited wealth, have been spending about five hundred thousand dollars per year in the State, mainly in the few larger towns. A newspaper correspondent says that the average business man of one of the larger towns which he mentions will see the divorce colony disappear with regret. The money which this colony brought into the State seems to have been the main obstacle to the repeal of the law.

**Savings Bank Depositors  
Often Well-to-do**

The savings bank argument, so constantly put forward by those who deny the concentration of wealth, has received another striking refutation in the report just issued by the Savings Bank Commissioners of Connecticut. These Commissioners reject the common supposition that because the working classes furnish the most of the depositors therefore they own the bulk of the deposits, and in their report have shown conclusively its fallacy. The working-class deposits, as everybody knows, generally range from a few dollars up to a few hundred, and as the average deposit in Connecticut is less than \$400, the Commissioners might have found support for the supposition that the working classes owned the bulk of the money. They have, however, found on inquiry that the 49,000 deposits in excess of \$1,000 aggregate \$100,000,000, while the 316,000 deposits less than that sum aggregate but \$63,000,000. They furthermore report that the tendency of the wealthy classes to lend their money through savings banks is rapidly increasing. Out of \$7,500,000 increase in deposits last year only \$350,000—or less than 5 per cent.—came from deposits less than \$1,000, which the working classes are likely to own. The Commissioners find that a single depositor in the Norwich Savings Bank has \$54,000 to his credit, and that another in the "Dime" Savings Bank of the same city has \$43,000. In various parts of the State there are 271 deposits of more than \$10,000. If the Commissioners had taken the trouble to lump together the deposits made by the same individuals in different banks, they might have shown a still more striking concentration. The fact that there are in Connecticut twice as many deposits as there are families indicates that there are as many "repeaters" as in Massachusetts, where it was found on investigation, as far back as 1873, that certain men of wealth had savings bank deposits in every part of the State, while others would deposit many thousand dollars at the same time in a single bank, by placing \$900 to their own credit, and then the same amount to themselves as trustees for all the members of their family, and to A, B, C, D, E, etc., so as to avoid the legal restrictions on deposits greater than \$1,000. All these facts

do not militate in any way against the usefulness of savings banks to the working classes, for, no matter how small their share of the total deposits, the banks are of the highest value to them in promoting thrift and enabling families to become independent. The investigation does show, however, that the use of savings banks by the working classes must not be used as an argument for perpetuating discriminations in favor of savings banks depositors, as against the owners of farms and homes.



**Domestic Science  
and Training**

A memorial has been presented to Congress to establish a Bureau of Domestic Science. The memorial calls attention to the vast outlays by the Government to investigate the source of food supplies and methods of production, and asks of what value this is if the food product is ruined in cooking through ignorance. This memorial gives the history of the efforts of the National Pure Food Association, the Domestic Science Association, the Farmers' National Congress, and the Woman's Council to secure Government action in the establishment of a Bureau of Domestic Science in connection with the Department of Agriculture. To the New York Legislature a bill will be presented to establish an industrial training-school for girls, the school to be built on the cottage plan, and conducted on the family group system. This movement is supported by the Federation of Women's Clubs.



**Food Adulterations  
and Preservatives**

The New York State Department of Agriculture has for some time been conducting investigations of the food supplies sold and manufactured in the State. As a result of these investigations a bill is before the Legislature to prevent the sale of milk or other dairy products in which preservatives have been used, or adulterations that cheapen the cost of production. The investigations of the Department give conclusive evidence that borax, wood alcohol, and salicylic acid are used as preservatives in dairy products. At the hearing an interesting exhibit was shown by the Department. It included tea dust worth ten cents per pound but sold for forty; ground plaster that had been ex-

tracted from flour; dough taken from coffee-beans; ground pea-hulls from ground coffee; catnip made of pumpkin and acid; paraffine extracted from butter; and indisputable evidence of preservatives found in milk and butter. The bill is opposed by chemists and the manufacturers of preservatives. The present dispute as to army supplies focuses public attention on the question of dairy and manufactured foods, and makes this question of protecting foods from deleterious adulterations command from citizens the attention that it deserves. This bill also provides for further investigations, to be reported to the next Legislature. A further bill to create a commission to investigate the condition of the live stock of the State has been presented, but it is said that the Governor has expressed himself as opposed to a commission, believing that the Agricultural Department and the State Board of Health are protecting the people.



## The French Presidency

The death of Félix Faure, the President of the French Republic, adds another chapter to the tragic history of the French Presidency. There have been six Presidents of the Republic. Carnot was assassinated; Thiers, MacMahon, Grévy, and Casimir-Périer were worried by their opponents into resigning before the expiration of their terms of office; and Faure, in the opinion of many, was worried into his grave, at the age of fifty-eight, by similar warfare. The politicians of France are even more partisan and the newspapers even more unscrupulous than those of America. At no time in French history has truthfulness been a distinguishing characteristic of the French people. Napoleon was a colossal and unblushing liar, and never hesitated to use a falsehood to calumniate an enemy or support a friend; a fact which has done but little to impair his reputation among either his friends or his foes in France. How far the motto that all is fair in war has been carried in that country is illustrated by the fact that in 1895 an attempt was made to drive M. Faure out of office by a threat to reveal a scandal against his wife unless he resigned. He faced the political blackmailers with unexpected courage, challenged them to produce their scandal,

compelled them to do so, and turned the scorn of the nation against the blackmailers, who had nothing to sustain their threat but the fact that the father of Mme. Faure had been a defaulter before her birth. The traducers, however, have continued to ply their trade unabashed; and even since M. Faure's death they have given currency to the report that for some mysterious reason he was under the power of an anti-Semite paper, which made his life miserable and robbed him of political independence by its threats of some darkly hinted at personal or political secret. In the absence of very clear statements, supported by very conclusive proofs, all such stories may be safely disregarded as falsehoods, such as French political guerrillas do not hesitate to employ in their warfare.

These conditions, however, have rather aggravated than created the difficulties of M. Faure's position, which were inherent in the French Constitution. In France, as in America, the President is elected for a term of years—the number being six; but, as in England, his Ministers are dependent for their tenure of office on the legislative body, and are in effect, though not in form, selected by that body. The result is that the French President has the responsibility of the American President without his power. Being elected by the State, he is regarded as its representative and is expected to carry out its will; but if the political majority changes in the State, as it is continually doing in France, he has to do so through instruments not of his choosing; and whenever the majority in the Chambers changes, it sets to work to force out of office the chief executive by foul means, since it cannot do so by means that are fair. In England the fact that the monarchy is a life office gives a certain stability to the government, while the motto, The king can do no wrong, has become, in the development of democracy, The king can do nothing. In America the fact that the Cabinet is responsible to the President, not to Congress, gives a certain stability of administration for at least four years. But in France, where there is neither a life executive nor a united administration, political revolutions succeed each other with monotonous variety. That Félix Faure, under such circumstances, should

have retained both his office and the respect of the French people for four years speaks well for his ability. This is more notable because he was a self-made man, was born poor, had but a scant education, and belonged to the bourgeois class, hated with equal virulence by the Socialists on the one hand and by the old aristocracy on the other.

M. Faure's election in January, 1895, was a distinct if not a decisive defeat of the socialistic or radical Republicans. He was elected as a moderate or opportunist, and an opportunist he remained. In the constant permutations of parties he has not been a partisan; his position on party questions has rarely been declared. He has remained President because he has not attempted also to be Prime Minister. He has been a consistent Republican; it is certain that under his Presidency any attempt at a *coup d'état* by the army would have found in him a determined opponent; and while it is said that his sympathies were with the anti-Dreyfus faction, we do not recall any official acts or any official utterances which identify him with either party in the present imbroglio. In short, he enjoyed the respect of all Frenchmen, except those who are unable to respect a man who retains his composure in a time of popular excitement—which is, it must be confessed, a considerable though we believe a diminishing class. His hold on the French people was undoubtedly greatly strengthened by his personal visit to the Czar of Russia in the summer of 1897, and the resultant Dual Alliance between France and Russia. The spectacular method of bringing about this Alliance appealed to French sentiment, and the public recognition of the youngest republic by the oldest absolutism in Europe gratified French pride.

Emile Loubet, who was chosen to succeed President Faure on Saturday by a majority vote in a joint session of the two Chambers held at Versailles, is, like Faure, a moderate Republican, and an opportunist in the sense that he subordinates other issues to the upholding of the Republic. In his whole career he has kept himself free from partisan excess of all kinds. In natural abilities he is probably the superior to M. Faure. Originally a lawyer, he has a genuine and earnest respect for the law, and his recent utterances show

that he would not readily permit force to usurp its place. While he has not been definitely classed either as a revisionist or an anti-revisionist in the Dreyfus issue, it is certain that his election is regarded with bitter displeasure by the extremists among the anti-Dreyfusites; and, conversely, those who fear that the courts are in danger of being subordinated to the demands of military power regard the choice of M. Loubet as an excellent augury for the immediate future of the Republic. The violence of men like Déroulède and Cassagnac, and the epithets hurled at M. Loubet by a certain portion of the French press, constitute the best possible proof of the wisdom of the choice of the two Chambers. The rioting of Sunday is not likely to be repeated, and was more an outburst of ill feeling than a serious attempt at revolution. The attempts to connect M. Loubet's name with the Panama scandal are of no force, as no one in France believes that he was personally smirched in that affair, and the sole basis of this attack lies in the fact that some members of the Cabinet which M. Loubet formed in 1892 were under suspicion. His long friendship for Carnot is an indication of his character as a politician. Nothing could be saner and more to the point than the new President's only utterance since the election: "France and the Republic are inseparable. All anti-republican opinions are free, unless leading to acts against the Republic. I shall govern in a republican sense only. I have given proofs in my long political career that I am neither a place-hunter, ambitious, nor overriding. Brought up in the study of the law, I will be its single-minded servant. The Elysée is a post of duty."

That France should have chosen quietly and easily so well-balanced and conservative a man as M. Loubet in the midst of the present excitement goes far to show that, despite all the instability and excitability of the French populace, and despite all the defects of French political methods, there is yet a strong element of stability in the French Republic. After all, the Republic has lasted nearly thirty years without a serious attempt at revolution, has encountered many severe blows without going under, and has more than once shown extraordinary elasticity and tenacity.

## The President's Speech

The President's speech in Boston last week before the Home Market Club is significant because it is the first official and explicit declaration of his views respecting the Philippine problem. In this speech he vigorously repudiates imperialism, while absolutely assuming on behalf of the Nation full responsibility for the establishment of good government in the Philippines as in Cuba. His argument is one with which the readers of *The Outlook* are familiar. "There is universal agreement that the Philippines shall not be turned back to Spain. No true American consents to that. Even if unwilling to accept them ourselves, it would have been a weak evasion of manly duty to require Spain to transfer them to some other power or powers, and thus shirk our own responsibility." Such a course would also have involved serious international complications. It was equally impossible to submit "that they should be tossed into the arena of contention for the strife of nations, or be left to the anarchy and chaos of no protectorate at all." We could not leave them without an established government and in a state of anarchy, and justify ourselves to our own conscience or before the tribunal of mankind. This elision of possible alternatives leaves the country facing the responsibility which the President assumes in a spirit which seems to us wholly admirable. In dealing with that problem he declares that our concern is "not for territory or trade or empire, but for the people whose interests and destiny, without our willing it, have been put in our hands." In fulfilling that responsibility we cannot first either ask their consent or ask for their views. "Indeed, can any one tell me in what form it could be marshaled and ascertained, until peace and order, so necessary to the reign of reason, shall be secured and established? A reign of terror is not the kind of rule under which right action and deliberate judgment are possible."

Repudiating imperialism and at the same time assuming responsibility for the establishment of good government in the islands in which we have destroyed the only government that existed, he lays on Congress the responsibility of determining how this duty shall be fulfilled. "I do

not intrude upon the duties of Congress, or seek to anticipate or forestall its action. . . . Congress will have the power, and I am sure the purpose, to do what in good morals is right and just and humane for these peoples in distant seas. . . . This whole subject is now with Congress, and Congress is the voice, the conscience, and the judgment of the American people. Upon their judgment and conscience can we not rely? I believe in them, I trust them. I know no better or safer human tribunal than the people. . . . No imperial designs lurk in the American mind. They are alien to American sentiment, thought, or purpose. Our priceless principles undergo no change under a tropical sun. They go with the flag."

Throughout this speech the President seems to *The Outlook* absolutely right and his position absolutely unassailable. It is possible that his faith in Congress is too implicit; but, if the American people as represented in Congress do not constitute an absolutely safe tribunal, it is the only tribunal we have, and the President is right in referring to that tribunal the determination of our future policy. Those who criticise him, now for executive action in the Philippines, now for his refusal to determine what legislative action in the future shall be, fail to recognize the limitations of his responsibility, as determined by the Constitution. It is the business of the President to execute the will of the people as represented by Congress. Congress declared war. It was the duty of the President either to resign his office or to prosecute the war with vigor, and, when it drew to its close to formulate a treaty, negotiate it with Spain, and submit it to the Senate for ratification or rejection. In all this he has simply done what the Constitution made it his duty to do—executed the will of the people represented by their deliberative body. It is now equally his duty to leave it for the people, through their deliberative body, to determine what shall be the relations of the United States to the territory which is not now annexed to the United States but is under its authority as the result of the war. When those deliberations have been had and a decision has been reached, it will then be his duty to carry that decision into effect. It is not his duty to anticipate them, or to

dictate a policy to Congress for it to execute.

In all the perplexities of the situation—the uncertainty respecting the character of Aguinaldo and his forces, the kind of government or no-government which he would give to the islands if his authority were recognized by us, the real desires of the Filipinos of character and standing, and the extent to which they are represented by the demands of the self-constituted Dictator or Emancipator, whichever he may be—one thing is absolutely certain: this, namely, that we have succeeded to the only *de facto* government of those islands, and that all the responsibilities of government rest upon us. We cannot rid ourselves of them, however much we might wish to do so. The insurrection against Spanish authority had come to a temporary cessation if not to an end. Aguinaldo had left the Philippines before our war with Spain began. He would not now be in Luzon if we had not taken him there. We are doubly responsible for the government of the islands: responsible because we destroyed the previously existing government, that of Spain, responsible because we imported Aguinaldo from his exile into the islands and conferred upon him power to revivify the defunct revolution.

Under these circumstances we have no right to take any risks. We have no right to leave the lives and properties of peaceful and orderly residents of the Philippines, native or foreign, dependent upon the chance of Aguinaldo's will and ability to protect them. We cannot trust the well-being of those whose guardians we are to an untried and unknown power. On the other hand, America is not untried or unknown. Aguinaldo could have safely trusted the welfare of the islands in the hands of his American allies. His personal ambition might not have been satisfied, but his patriotic ambitions would not have been imperiled. At present we have fallen heir to the *de facto* government of the islands. The American Government is the only Government there is. The President is not making war on the Filipinos; he is establishing order and dispersing an armed force whose existence is a peril to public safety. After order is established and peace secured, it will then be both our duty and our interest to as-

certain the wishes of that proportion of the population who possess the interest and the ability to determine what policy will secure to civilization the islands of the archipelago, and to co-operate with them in securing that end. All that is necessary, when that time comes, is to remember and maintain the principle enunciated by the President, "Our priceless principles undergo no change under a tropical sun." If the action of the legislative body is dominated by that spirit, the ultimate results can be only beneficial to the Filipinos, whatever burdens they may for the time lay upon the American people.



## Washington's First Annual Address

A great deal of stress has been laid on Washington's Farewell Address, and perhaps a too literal compliance with its counsels has been sometimes urged by men who have not sufficiently considered the changes in conditions which a century of National progress has brought about. The first Annual Address appears to us equally worthy of consideration, and some of its recommendations equally worthy of the Nation's consideration. Brief as it is in comparison with the modern documentary histories issued under the title of Presidential Message, it is too long to be printed here in full, and we content ourselves with reproducing certain of its recommendations which are not untimely even in 1899:

Among the many interesting objects which will engage your attention, that of providing for the common defense will merit particular regard. To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.

A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined, to which end a uniform and well-digested plan is requisite; and their safety and interest require that they should promote such manufactures as tend to render them independent of others for essential, particularly military, supplies.

The proper establishment of the troops which may be deemed indispensable will be entitled to mature consideration. In the arrangements which may be made respecting it, it will be of importance to conciliate the comfortable support of the officers and soldiers with a due regard to economy. . . .

The interests of the United States require that our intercourse with other nations should be facilitated by such provisions as will enable

me to fulfill my duty in that respect in the manner which circumstances may render most conducive to the public good; and to this end that the compensations to be made to the persons who may be employed should, according to the nature of their appointments, be defined by law, and a competent fund designated for defraying the expenses incident to the conduct of our foreign affairs. . . .

Uniformity in the currency, weights, and measures of the United States is an object of great importance, and will, I am persuaded, be duly attended to. . . .

I saw with peculiar pleasure at the close of the last session the resolution entered into by you expressive of your opinion that an adequate provision for the support of the public credit is a matter of high importance to the national honor and prosperity. In this sentiment I entirely concur; and to a perfect confidence in your best endeavors to devise such a provision as will be truly consistent with the end, I add an equal reliance on the cheerful co-operation of the other branch of the Legislature. It would be superfluous to specify inducements to a measure in which the character and permanent interests of the United States are so obviously and so deeply concerned, and which has received so explicit a sanction from your declaration.

I. "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace." For America in 1899 there is practically no danger of war by land. The occasional Indian émeutes can hardly be dignified by so grave a word; but if so, to be prepared for them would be the best method to prevent them. The Outlook is gradually coming to the conclusion that to transfer the care and custody of the Indian Reservations to the War Department would be a measure in the interest of peace; that army officers would be disinclined to provoke a conflict which might lead to an Indian war in which there is much discomfort, some peril, and no glory; and that the presence of and superintendence by a military force would of itself guard against danger of outbreak. Our chief peril of war, apart from the Indians, in so far as there is any, comes not by land but by sea, and calls less for an enlarged army than for an efficient and adequate navy. How large it should be for the protection of a commerce which we have reason to hope will follow close on the heels of our manufactures it is for experts to say; but we may be sure that Washington would recognize the necessity of a navy quite adequate for the protection of our coasts at home, and of our honor, our colonies, and our citizens abroad.

II. The principle of protection for home industry which Washington urges seems to us well worthy of being restated. It has certainly been lost sight of in recent years. On the one hand, we have had the advocates of free trade, urging, if not the abolition of the custom-house, such adjustment of the tariff as would secure the largest revenue with the least friction, regardless of results in domestic industry. On the other hand, we have had clamorous bounty-seekers, from the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania to the second-class tailors of New York, crowding about the door of Congress eager for legislation which will compel Americans to buy of American shopkeepers at whatever prices American shopkeepers choose to charge. With that moderation so characteristic of one who never lent himself to faction, Washington recommends, by implication, such a tariff, and only such, as may be necessary to render us independent of other nations, especially in time of war. It is not necessary here to apply this principle in detail; it must suffice to indicate that protection adjusted on this principle would apply only to the necessities of life. It would leave books, pictures, and sculpture absolutely free. It would leave the natural products of the earth free. It would put no duty on timber, since the less incentive we give to our lumbermen to cut our timber down, the more we preserve our timber, and therefore the more independent of other nations we remain. If duties were levied on luxuries, as in our judgment they should be, as on laces, diamonds, wines, and the like, it would be, not for the sake of protection, but for the sake of revenue only, and therefore they would be adjusted solely with reference to getting the largest revenue with the least friction and expense of collection.

III. What Washington would regard as the proper establishment of the troops, and the proper adjustment of the army with reference to the comfort of the officers and the men, is indicated by his own arrangement of the commissariat department when he took command of the colonial forces at the siege of Boston. We quote from Trevelyan's "History of the American Revolution:"

The Massachusetts soldier received every day a pound of bread, half a pound of beef,

and half a pound of pork, together with a pint of milk, a quart of "good spruce or malt beer," and a gill of peas or beans. A pound and a quarter of salt fish was substituted for the meat on one day in the seven. Every week there were served out half a dozen ounces of butter and half a pint of vinegar (if vinegar was to be had) to each of the men, and one pound of good common soap among six of them.

This was three months after the battle of Lexington, and only one month after Washington had taken command. We cannot but wonder what he would have said to the excuse offered for the bad food, unsanitary camps, and unfit clothing given to the soldiers in the name of a country so rich in all material resources and so full of resourceful energy as America in 1898—the excuse that we were not prepared for war and had not time to feed, clothe, and shelter properly our suddenly assembled volunteers.

IV. If in 1790 it was desirable that "our intercourse with other nations should be facilitated," and, to that end, competent representatives secured and competent salaries provided, it is immensely more important in 1899. Diplomacy has made great advances since that time; trade and commerce have developed even more rapidly. Our Ministers abroad have generally been men fitted to do honor to the country which they represented; but it cannot be doubted that Washington would recommend that the principles, if not the methods, of Civil Service Reform should be applied to our consular service, and that only men either specially trained for that service, or fitted for it by successful business careers at home, and familiar with the language of the country to which they were accredited, should be appointed.

V. Uniformity in currency and adequate provision for the support of the public credit is almost as much a desideratum now as when Washington urged this upon the attention of Congress a hundred years ago. It is true that a National banking system has given a *quasi* uniformity to our currency. But this uniformity is far from being either substantial or assuredly permanent. Bank notes of different character circulate, to which popular credit gives an equal value; but that equal value is dependent on the good pleasure of the President and Secretary of the Treasury. Part of these are payable in gold, part in silver; part are legal tender, part are not. If a President

should elect—as under the law a President might—to pay the notes issued by the Government in silver at his option, instead of in gold on the option of the payee, there would be instantly an end, for the time being, if not permanently, of the uniformity of our currency. And though now our public credit is probably as good as that of any civilized nation excepting England, with the question still unsettled by any legislative act whether gold or silver, or gold and silver alternately, is the basis of our paper currency, no one will venture to affirm that this credit is not liable to serious peril at any time. If an anti-protection, an anti-corporation, or an anti-expansion enthusiasm should carry into the Presidential chair a representative of the Bryan Democracy, both the public currency and the public credit would be dependent upon his administrative acts and independent of any precedent act of Congress.

Washington's first Annual Message in its brevity and directness is a model which the Presidents of our later epoch might study to advantage; and these five principles embodied in that message might well serve as sound principles for any political party in our own time.



## Health and Courage

In an age which doubts the reality of the spiritual life, and so takes from men the supreme hopes, he who is eager to live by the truth and not by current opinion will simplify his problem by analyzing the pessimism in which he finds himself. So far as depression has its source in a clear vision of facts, it will give him serious thought; so far as it is the product of physical, mental, or spiritual exhaustion, of mere fashion, of disease, of evil living, of egotism, or of sentimentalism, he may dismiss it as of no consequence. It may have psychological interest of a rare kind; it may be full of disclosures of temperamental quality and morbid experience; but it is not a factor in the problem of a man's relation to the order in which he finds himself. It may teach him much regarding the consequences of violating the laws of life; it can teach him little regarding the meaning and value of life. It is well to remember that men sometimes lose their way for a whole generation,

and that art often forsakes the line of sound and noble development for long periods of time. It is never wise to ignore the tendencies in the society about us, but it is often wise to resist them. They may seem irresistible at the moment, and the sensitive are perplexed and the impressionable swept away by them; but they may be mere eddies on the surface of the stream. The main current may be moving in a very different direction; and it is the main current which is significant. A man must live in his age and enter deeply into its life, but he must also be above it. "The Artist," says Schiller, "it is true, is the son of his time; but pity him if he be its pupil, or even its favorite! Let some beneficent deity snatch him, when a suckling, from the breast of his mother, and nurse him with the milk of a better time; that he may ripen to a full stature beneath a distant Grecian sky. And having grown to manhood, let him return, a foreign shape, into his century; not, however, to delight it by his presence, but dreadful, like the son of Agamemnon, to purify it."

If the philosophy of pessimism were true, and life were one long irony—

A Moment's Halt—a momentary taste  
Of Being from the Well amid the Waste—

And Lo! the phantom Caravan has reach'd  
The Nothing it set out from—

the attitude and spirit of pessimism would be essentially ignoble. The brave man may see clearly that his situation is hopeless, but he neither laments nor curses; he sells his life for the highest price he can exact. If Fate is to destroy him, Fate shall not succeed easily; it shall pay the full price of a brave soul. A great deal of modern literature has been essentially ignoble, because it has defiled life or cheapened it with useless outcries, or vulgarized it by cowardice. It has degraded humanity by selecting the base, the unwholesome, and the foul as representative and typical. It was the weakness of the older romanticist that he chose only the significant, the striking, and the dramatic, and, by excluding the commonplace, gave his picture a color above the truth. It has been the vice of some Naturalists that, while calling themselves stern truth-lovers and dispassionate photographers, they have simply reversed this method, and given the world the results of a selection

quite as arbitrary and misleading. By excluding virtue, aspiration, and the play of the noble qualities, they have made men little better than beasts, and the earth a breeding-place of foulness. There is something ferocious in the treachery to their kind which some writers have revealed in their passionate endeavor to turn marble into clay, and to rob men of the saving quality of self-respect. The appearance of one pure woman or of one brave man gives the lie to these slanders of humanity, and brings out their essential baseness. If our fortunes were at their lowest, we should still be human, and the instincts of humanity ought to keep us from defaming our race. If we were doomed to die, we ought to die like gentlemen and not like ruffians.

If conditions were as hopeless as the pessimists sometimes paint them, we should still have our honor; and that could not be taken from us. If it were true that the battle is lost, we should have the great consolation of dying with faces toward the foe and with scorn of fear. The pessimism in which a great deal of modern art is steeped is the cursing of those who cannot look fate in the face. The air of the last two decades has been filled with the cries of the panic-stricken, the defeated, the disheartened. "The old sources of hope are lost," they tell us; "the old leaders are shown to have been mistaken; the old faiths were lies; the old enthusiasms are dead: we are defeated and the cause is lost." Well, if there are those who believe all this, let them go to the rear in silence, and give their places to men who have courage even if they have lost hope. Cowardice is contagious, like other forms of disease, and this generation has shown at times, the influence of panic-fear. It has been assailed from all quarters by the cries of the sick, the morbid, the insane, to such a degree that its nerves have been shaken. Many of those who are fleeing, and cursing or lamenting as they flee, have never been on the firing line; they have caught the contagion of fear, and are striving to escape from they know not what.

If the sick, the morbid, the insane, the egotists, and the cowards would go quietly to the rear, humanity would discover anew

the strength and the sweetness of life. The foe would still be in the field; there would still be vicissitudes and chances of disaster; but there would be the majesty of a great cause, the consciousness of a noble opportunity, the sense of a supreme and compelling duty. When the brave are in command, it is easy to die, if death is the only alternative. Men do not need a better order of life; they need health, and the courage which comes from health. Emerson prayed for health and a day; many men have the day, but lack the health. Here and there over the field a man of health makes his fight, and straightway men take heart, gather about him, charge with him, and die heroically by his side. Such men point the way and reveal the real conditions of life; they are the truth-tellers. If Christ possessed no other authority than that derived from his blameless and heroic life, his testimony might be set against that of all the morbid, the diseased, the blind, and the evil-minded who have borne witness to the futility of virtue and effort. In knowledge of life it is spiritual rectitude and insight which count; numbers have no significance. If we are to suffer, let us suffer as He did, in sublime silence; if we are to be scourged and rejected, let us keep our spiritual dignity amid the squalor of sin; if we are to die, let us die for and with our race. Such a bearing plucks the bitterness out of sorrow and makes death a revelation of immortality. And such a bearing translates life into a speech full of spiritual reality and promise.

## The Spectator

The first use, particularly in writing, of a newly coined word, or of a commonplace word or trite phrase, hitherto avoided, forms one of the personal experiences of the Spectator that often leads him into psychological introspection. Why do we have a marked antipathy for certain words, seldom more than two or three, and as decided a preference for others of much the same meaning? Do we not know the favorite words of most of our favorite authors? Take *Sextocracy*. When the Spectator, quite recently, made acquaintance with that word, he resolved never to use it—never to write it upon

the margin of his dictionaries. There was no such thing, quoth he, as “an autocratic sextocracy impeding the progress of a sex struggling for freedom.” Another illustration of what comes of undue haste in pronouncing upon the eligibility of new words. Sextocracy! Verily, was not that the very name for what had been nameless until then in his own case—the source of impediment in his intellectual progress—a continual source of baffled aspiration?



Now, in the suburban town where the Spectator resides, there is a Woman's Club—the consummate flower of that town's highly intellectual and supremely cultured social life, the acknowledged inspiration and promoter of every movement tending to the higher education of woman; the sweep of its many departments including a wide field of study and entertainment. As the press reporter is rigidly excluded from the meetings, the benefit of the sessions is limited to the one or two hundred members and the friends (women only) that they may invite—unless, like the Spectator, the excluded by sex dine, as a rule, with moving spirits of the organization.



“The Ideal in Conversation” for the leading paper; “Coleridge the Ideal Conversationist” to follow, with discussion of the rules of conversation—what an alluring programme, and how tantalizing the fragmentary report of the same! And, then, it had been conceded, in the treatment of the subject, that but for woman conversation would be a lost art, so prone were great talkers like Coleridge, Macaulay, Dr. Johnson, and the rest to discourse in monologue. But for the tactful interruptions of bright women, it was said, the monologists would be intolerable—praise them as their listeners might. What a chance for improving the sex which threatens the destruction of conversation! And yet no one told the story of Wordsworth and Rogers, after they had been to hear Coleridge talk. “What a wonderful man Coleridge is!” Wordsworth had said, with bated breath. “Wonderful indeed,” said Rogers. “What depth of thought, what richness of expression!” added Wordsworth. “There's noth-

ing like him that ever I heard," responded Rogers. Then, after a pause, asked Rogers, "Pray, did you understand what he said about the Kantian philosophy?" "Not precisely." "Or the plurality of worlds?" "Can't say that I did." "In fact," confidently, "if the truth must out, I did not understand a syllable from one end of his monologue to the other." "No more did I," whispered Wordsworth.



The Spectator had evidently betrayed that he was somewhat in sympathy with those whom eminent conversationists—even Madame de Staël—had not only wearied but sent asleep. There had been no note of criticism, evidently, in the study of Coleridge at the club. "The most charming conversationist since Pythagoras" had been eulogized as seldom before, and held up as the ideal *par excellence*. How could the Spectator refrain from quoting what Carlyle had said of their idol? "He had not the least talent for explaining anything; you swam and fluttered in the mistiest wide unintelligible deluge of things." "It's what Mrs. Carlyle may have said that we would care to know," came promptly, with such a strong smack of "sextocracy" that the Spectator had been surprised into asking if, as the club had agreed in discussion, a correct pronunciation was indispensable to the ideal conversationist, how it would have tolerated the *om-m-mject* and *sum-m-mject* that Coleridge was continually reiterating in emphasizing the heads of his discourse?



That the importance of learning to speak well extempore had been properly emphasized seemed quite in order to the Spectator, and he was greatly interested in the long list of eminent personages that had been held up—all men—who could not speak "offhand" in public to save their lives, with amusing stories of their discomfiture when called upon, leading to a recognition of the importance of the early training of children in ready speech. And had any one told the story of Robespierre? There was the illustration the Spectator would have given—how Robespierre, when accused of aspiring to the dictatorship, must needs take a week to

write the defense that, after all, was powerless to save his head from the guillotine, as a quick, hot outburst might have done.



After a thorough study of the Art of Conversation, it was announced that a Conversation upon Conversation would be held by the Club, members only to be admitted to the same. How could the Spectator help but feel the injustice excluding his sex, so lamentably behind in conversational culture? He only suggested, when the dainty Compendium of Rules from eminent authorities was shown him, that Lowell's beatitude should have been included: "Blessed is he who has nothing to say and says it." But club women, he was assured, were never without something to say. Was it not the mission of the club to teach them expansion? He was tempted to tell, but did not, what Goldsmith had said to Dr. Johnson when they were discussing the writing of fables—the skill demanded in making, say, little fishes talk as they should. "Why, Dr. Johnson, if you were to make little fishes talk, they would talk like whales." He was prepared to see Dr. Johnson's rule for conversation given the place of honor in the Compendium: "There must be, in the first place, knowledge; [then] command of words; imagination to place things in such view as they are commonly seen in; and a presence of mind, and a resolution that is not overcome with failures. That is the happiest conversation where there is no competition, no vanity, but a calm interchange of sentiment."



That the Conversation proved disappointing, all in all, could not have been from lack of prearrangement in detail. Nothing that at the previous meeting had been emphasized as indispensable to a Conversation had been lacking—good English, logic, correct pronunciation, and courtesy; but nevertheless, according to one of the committee, "it was very like an old-fashioned school dialogue—each speaking her part in turn." "In short," added the Spectator, "it was 'a calm interchange of sentiment.'" "The best of champagne will not bear standing long uncorked," mused the Spectator aloud.

# Washington's Farewell Address and a Century of American History

By John Bach McMaster

Professor of American History in the University of Pennsylvania

**A** LITTLE more than a hundred years ago, the first President of the United States completed his second term of office and retired for the time being from public life. His countrymen, grateful for the signal services he had rendered them in an hour of need, would gladly have gone on electing him term after term indefinitely. But, quite content with two terms, he declined, and made his declination the occasion of a farewell address. Of the four and twenty men who since his day have been Chief Magistrates of the Republic, he alone with all propriety could venture on such a course. His position was unique. He stood at the very cradle of the Republic; he had been its great leader in the seven-year struggle for the rights of man, and had come out of that struggle the foremost soldier and the foremost American of his day. He had borne a part in the framing of that Constitution which did indeed "establish a more perfect union," and he had been called by the unanimous voice of his countrymen to the most difficult task that has yet been assigned to any President—to the task of establishing a national government utterly unlike any which had ever existed on earth. "My station," said he to the crowd that saw him take office for the first time, "my station is new. I walk on untrodden ground." He did indeed walk on untrodden ground. The man who in our time comes to the Presidency finds his way made straight by customs, by usages, by traditions, precedents, old-established forms. But on Washington rested the solemn responsibility of creating precedents, of devising forms and usages, of so starting the young Republic on its way that its future career could not fail to be honorable to itself and beneficial to mankind.

It was, therefore, no common occasion which brought forth that address, and no common experience which prompted Washington to lay down his guiding prin-

ciples and call on his countrymen to observe them, as they hoped for the permanency of the Republic. Has that call been heeded? Have the hopes and purposes of Washington been realized? Did the men and women of Revolutionary days toil and suffer all to no purpose? Did the soldiers who fell in the trenches at Bunker Hill, who languished in the prison ships, who died in their rags at Valley Forge, give up their lives merely that there might be two English-speaking nations when previously there had been but one? Or were they instrumental in founding a nation whose existence has been productive of lasting good to the human race?

On the return of the day set apart to commemorate the birth and public services of Washington, who long before his death was hailed the Father of his Country, we cannot do better than to seriously consider his Farewell Address and the advice contained in it.

To understand that advice we must recall in outline the stormy times of his eight years of office. The Constitution under which he served as President had been adopted with great reluctance. The administration of government under it had produced two great parties, which, as time went on, became geographical in their character, and the warm supporters of two foreign powers engaged in deadly strife. The strongholds of the Federalists were the commercial States of the East and the commercial centers of the Middle and Southern States. The strongholds of the Republicans were the agricultural regions of the Middle States and the Southern States in general. The exclusiveness of the President; the Senate sitting day after day in secret session; the black robes of the Justices of the Supreme Court; the financial system of the Administration, with its bonds, its National bank, its taxes and excise, were, in the opinion of the Republicans, so many unmistakable signs of monarchy and aristocracy, and so many

engines of corruption. The Republicans, in the opinion of the Federalists, were levelers, socialists, French Jacobins. In the course of his second term Washington had seen these two parties, called into existence by difference of opinion on domestic issues, take sides on foreign issues. He had seen the Federalists become warm supporters of Great Britain and the republicans of France. He had seen his countrymen around the sources of the Ohio rise in armed resistance to the execution of a tax law. He had seen a Minister of France defy his authority, issue letters of marque, send agents to the West to stir up war against a friendly power, create French admiralty courts on our very soil, and threaten to appeal from him to the people. He had seen a treaty, made with his authority, burned on the public streets and its negotiator hanged in effigy in a dozen towns and cities. He had been denounced for his proclamation of neutrality and all but censured by the House of Representatives, which had more than once sought to force him into a war with Great Britain; and he had seen more than one suggestion that the Potomac would be a good line of division for the two republics which must sooner or later exist on the Atlantic seaboard.

It was with feeling of no common sort, therefore, that he began his advice with a plea for the preservation of the Union as a whole. "The unity of government," said he, "is dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, your safety, your property, of that very liberty you so highly prize. But, as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken and many artifices employed to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your collective and individual happiness."

If this Republic was to accomplish the good for humanity he so fervently hoped it would, it must stand. But could a Government of a people, by a people, for a people, spread over so vast an area, long endure? "Is there a doubt," said he, "whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience

solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. It is well worth a full and fair experiment."

How, after a hundred years, has that full and fair experiment resulted? To the wise men of other lands endurance seemed impossible. In their eyes we did not possess one element of permanence. We had no established Church; therefore we were an immoral and irreligious people. We had no king, no royal family; therefore we knew not what loyalty meant. We had no nobility; therefore we could not have a stable, well-balanced government. We had no entailed estates; therefore property would not be safe. Our President was but a leader set up by the mob to do their will; therefore, not principle, not a high and honorable purpose, would guide us in our conduct towards foreign Powers, but the love of the almighty dollar, and the passing whims of the hour. But what a commentary has time made on this prophecy of failure! Where else on the face of the globe has man set up a government better or more stable than is provided by the Constitution of the United States? Where else during the nineteenth century has property been safer? Where else has absolute religious toleration been combined with the deepest religious feeling and the highest morality? What other form of government, at any time, in any land, has ever been more firmly sealed in the affections of the governed, has ever inspired greater loyalty, has ever prompted to greater personal sacrifice in moments of supreme trial?

And what a commentary has time made in the stability of those Old World monarchies that flourished so finely a century ago! When Washington stood on the balcony of Federal Hall, and, in the presence of the people of New York, took the oath of office, Spain owned Florida and all our Gulf coast, and, save the Oregon country, all the vast region between the Mississippi River and the Pacific. Mexico was hers, and Central America, and Cuba, and Porto Rico, and all of South America save Brazil. To-day she does not own a foot of soil in one of them. Since Washington was first inaugurated, Spain has been ruled by an absolute monarch, by a foreigner imposed by force of arms, by a constitutional government, by an absolute

monarch, and again by a constitutional government; has repeatedly been torn by internal revolution, and has to-day upon her soil a pretender ready to seize her throne on the first chance that offers.

Since Washington was first inaugurated, France has seen her nobility persecuted and murdered, her people slaughtered, a royal family led to the guillotine, and has been governed in rapid succession by a convention; by the five Directors; by the three Consuls; by an Emperor; by a citizen King; by a hereditary ruler; by the President of a republic; by an Emperor; and is to-day once more a republic on a far more stable foundation. Austria and Germany have, since Washington's day, become constitutional monarchies, and the whole political map of western Europe has suffered change.

Meantime, the little republic over which he ruled has not merely lived to demonstrate the possibility of popular government, but has gone on growing in wealth and population and increasing in area, and becoming more truly a government by the people with each succeeding year.

But we have gone further still in the realization of Washington's ideals. "Promote," said he, in the Farewell Address, "as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge." Have we not done so? In what other land have private citizens poured out their wealth so unstintingly? in what other country has the government lavished its land so bounteously? where else have States made such appropriations on behalf of education? To-day our country is covered with a network of free schools in which are taught nearly three times as many children as there were inhabitants in the whole United States in 1800. Thirteen million pupils are to-day on the rolls of our public schools, and are taught by an army of 400,000 teachers, at an annual cost of \$170,000,000. Our universities and colleges have increased from twenty-seven to four hundred and seven, and great tracts of the public domain, far exceeding in their total extent the area of all New England, have been given by the Federal Government to aid "institutions for the diffusion of knowledge."

"Observe," said Washington, "good faith and justice towards all nations." Have we not done so? We have been

the great champions of good faith and justice, and in the course of a century have inserted provision for arbitration in more than one hundred treaties.

"Avoid," said Washington, "the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned." Have we not done so? When our National debt was created in 1790 by the funding of the Continental Congress debts and the assumption of those incurred by the States in the war for independence, it was, in round numbers, \$75,000,000. The smallness of our revenues, the unforeseen expenses of a new and untried government, the Indian wars, and the troubles with France and Great Britain, increased these figures till the debt was \$86,000,000, in 1802. The next year it fell to \$77,000,000, and was raised by the purchase of Louisiana to \$80,000,000, in 1804. A period of decrease then set in, and year after year the debt shrank steadily, till it was but \$45,000,000 in 1812. The war for "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights" now swelled it enormously, and in 1816 it amounted to \$127,000,000. Great as was the sum for those days, our forefathers went cheerfully to work to reduce it, and in 1835 had paid it to the last cent, save \$37,000, of which evidence had been lost or physically destroyed, and which has never been called for to this hour.

The panic of 1837 created \$10,000,000 of new debt, after which it went on rising and falling, never reaching \$70,000,000, never so little as \$3,000,000, till 1861, when it was \$90,500,000. War for the Union now raised it to the enormous total of \$2,845,000,000. To-day, at the end of another generation, it has fallen to less than one-half.

"Toward the preservation of your government," said Washington, "and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect in the forms of the Constitution alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to under-

mine what cannot be overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country." Have we not been slow to change, alter, and amend the Constitution? Since the day of its adoption, 1,742 amendments have been offered in Congress, providing for changes of every conceivable sort: for the election of Senators by the people; for the veto of items in a general appropriation bill; the prohibition of polygamy; the election of President and Vice-President by direct vote of the people; the extension of the franchise to women; the ratification of treaties by the House as well as by the Senate; the insertion of the name of God in the Constitution; the removal of the Justices of the Supreme Court on address of Congress; for a thousand other changes to suit the passing notions of the hour. Yet of the 1,742 proposed, but twenty ever passed to the States, and five of them were rejected.

Recalling the treaty of alliance with France and its serious consequences to the young Republic, Washington warned his countrymen to beware of all alliances in future. "The great rule of conduct for us," said he, "in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little *political* connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop. Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. . . . Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. . . . Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand on foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our des-

tiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice? It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world." This, too, has been regarded. The one experience with France was quite enough. Since the old French alliance went down in the stormy days of John Adams's term, we have made no other, and the advice of the first President, restated over and over again by his successors, has become an established principle of the Republic. "Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations," said Jefferson; "entangling alliances with none." "Our policy in regard to Europe," said Monroe, "is not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its Powers," and the principle became part of his famous Doctrine.

As we read the Farewell Address of Washington, and recall our National history since his day, we may truly say that all he hoped, all he expected, has been fully attained. The Union has not only been preserved but enormously expanded. Our form of government has not been changed. We have paid our debts with marvelous rapidity; we have dealt justly with all nations, and have made entangling alliances with none.

But we have done more than this. The advice of the Farewell Address is selfish. We are to do some things and not to do others because such conduct will preserve the Union and be conducive to the peace and happiness, prosperity and greatness, of our country and ourselves. In the course of the hundred years that have elapsed since the advice was written, we have made our land a home for millions of men and women of every variety of race and nation; have developed political principles that have greatly affected all forms of government in the Old World and the New; have benefited every civilized man by our inventions, our discoveries, our mechanical devices, and have made the whole world better for our existence.

### *Washington Abroad and at Home*

*[From Edward Everett's Address of July 5, 1858]*

*The character, the counsels, and example of our Washington will guide us through the doubts and difficulties that beset us; they will guide our children and our children's children in the paths of prosperity and peace, while America shall hold her place in the family of nations.*

# Parson Weems, and His Life of Washington

By William Webster Ellsworth

THERE is a little book which is so discredited in these days that not many people have even seen a copy; yet our grandfathers grew up on it, and Weems's "Life of Washington" was one of the half-dozen classics, with the Bible and "Pilgrim's Progress" and "Æsop's Fables," that helped to mold the mind of Lincoln. The full title of the little book, which is said to have passed through forty editions, is "The Life of George Washington; with Curious Anecdotes, Equally Honourable to Himself and Exemplary to His Young Countrymen. By M. L. Weems, Formerly Rector of Mount-Vernon Parish."

On the title-page of the tenth edition, which, as is customary on such occasions, "lies before me as I write," is a paragraph of testimony from "H. Lee, Major-General Army U. S.," stating that "The author has treated this great subject with admirable success in a new way. He turns all the actions of Washington to the encouragement of virtue, by a careful application of numerous exemplifications drawn from the conduct of the founder of our republic from his earliest life."

The author, Mason Locke Weems, was born in Virginia when George Washington was nearly thirty years of age, and died in South Carolina in 1825. He was the rector of Pohick Church, which Washington attended, seven miles from Mount Vernon. McMaster in his history tells of the troubles of Weems in seeking to be ordained in England, and of Franklin's help. Franklin wrote him a letter which "began with advice and ended with a story," in which he predicted that a hundred years later it would be a matter of wonder that a man in America should be obliged to make a journey of six thousand miles to get the permission of a cross old gentleman at Canterbury before he could preach to his neighbors.

In 1790 the cares of a large family obliged Weems to give up his parish and take to the road as a book-agent, in which occupation he must have been a distinct success, as he is credited with disposing

of three thousand high-priced Bibles in a single year. He traveled through the South, selling books, preaching, or playing the fiddle, according to circumstances. He could preach or play with equal satisfaction to his hearers, and whenever the news reached him that people were assembling for a fair or for a revival service, hither would Weems hie himself, with his saddlebags full of books and his violin over his back. His humor never failed to draw.

Weems's first book is said to have been "mildly commended" by General Washington, who always treated the dominie with kindness, entertaining him at Mount Vernon when his travels brought Weems into the neighborhood of his old home. His second venture was the life of Washington, and it was followed by lives of Franklin, Marion, and Penn, and by other volumes, most of them religious.

The life of Washington appeared first as a pamphlet of eighty-two pages, but it soon grew into a bound book of more than two hundred. Of course the most famous story in it is the cherry-tree incident. Mr. Washington, seeking to inspire George with an early love of truth, told him that he "would gladly assist in nailing him up in his little coffin" rather than to have him grow up a boy who is given to lying. Here is the original story:

"PA, (said George very seriously) do I ever tell lies?"

"No, George, I *thank God* you do not, my son; and I rejoice in the hope you never will. At least, you shall never, from me, have cause to be guilty of so shameful a thing. Many parents, indeed, even compel their children to this vile practice, by barbarously beating them for every little fault; hence, on the next offence, the little terrified creature slips out a *lie!* just to escape the rod. But as to yourself, George, you know I have *always* told you, and now tell you again, that, whenever by accident you do anything wrong, which must often be the case, as you are but a poor little boy yet, without *experience* or *knowledge*, never tell a falsehood to conceal it; but come *bravely* up, my son, like a *little man*, and tell me of it; and instead of beating you, George, I will but the more honour and love you for it, my dear."

THIS, you'll say, was sowing good seed!—Yes, it was: and the crop, thank God, was, as

I believe it ever will be, where a man acts the true parent, that is, the *Guardian Angel*, by his child.

THE following anecdote is a *case in point*. It is too valuable to be lost, and too true to be doubted; for it was communicated to me, by the same excellent lady to whom I am indebted for the last. ["An aged lady who was a distant relative, and when a girl spent much of her time in the family."]

"WHEN George," said she, "was about six years old, he was made the wealthy master of a *hatchet*! of which, like most little boys, he was immoderately fond, and was constantly going about chopping everything that came in his way. One day, in the garden, where he often amused himself hacking his mother's pea-sticks, he unluckily tried the edge of his hatchet on the body of a beautiful young English cherry-tree, which he barked so terribly, that I don't believe the tree ever got the better of it. The next morning the old gentleman finding out what had befallen his tree, which, by the by, was a great favourite, came into the house, and with much warmth asked for the mischievous author, declaring at the same time, that he would not have taken five guineas for his tree. Nobody could tell him anything about it. Presently George and his hatchet made their appearance. George, said his father, *do you know who killed that beautiful little cherry-tree yonder in the garden?* This was a *tough question*; and George staggered under it for a moment; but quickly recovered himself: and looking at his father, with the sweet face of youth brightened with the inexpressible charm of all-conquering truth, he bravely cried out, *I can't tell a lie, Pa; you know I can't tell a lie. I did cut it with my hatchet.—Run to my arms, you dearest boy, cried his father in transports, run to my arms; glad am I, George, that you killed my tree; for you have paid me for it a thousand fold. Such an act of heroism in my son is worth more than a thousand trees, though blossomed with silver, and their fruits of purest gold.*

It was in this way, by interesting at once both his *heart and head*, that Mr. Washington conducted George with great ease and pleasure along the happy paths of virtue.

The next story in the book is a still more remarkable example of Mr. Weems's ability to "make conversation." Although the incidents of Washington's boyhood had occurred some sixty years before, our author was never at a loss to give the exact words.

Having tested the truthfulness of his son, Mr. Washington was now anxious "to startle George into a lively sense of his Maker," and so he "fell upon the following very curious but impressive expedient:"

ONE day he went into the garden, and prepared a little bed of finely pulverized earth, on which he wrote George's name at full, in large letters—then strewing in plenty of cabbage seed, he covered them up, and smoothed

all over nicely with the roller.—This bed he purposely prepared close along side of a gooseberry walk, which happening at this time to be well hung with ripe fruit, he knew would be honoured with George's visits pretty regularly every day. Not many mornings had passed away before in came George, with eyes wild rolling, and his little cheeks ready to burst with *great news*.

"O PA! come here! come here!"

"WHAT'S the matter, my son, what's the matter?"

"O COME here, I tell you, Pa, come here! and I'll shew you such a sight as you never saw in all your life time."

THE old gentleman suspecting what George would be at, gave him his hand, which he seized with great eagerness, and tugging him along through the garden, led him point blank to the bed whereon was inscribed, in large letters, and in all the freshness of newly sprung plants, the full name of

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"THERE, Pa!" said George, quite in an ecstasy of astonishment, "did you ever see such a sight in all your life time?"

"WHY it seems like a curious affair, sure enough, George!"

"BUT, Pa, who did make it there, who did make it there?"

"It grew there by *chance*, I suppose, my son."

"By *chance*, Pa! O no! no! it never did grow there by *chance*, Pa; indeed that it never did!"

"HIGH! why not, my son?"

"WHY, Pa, did you ever see any body's name in plant bed before?"

"WELL, but George, such a thing might happen, though you never saw it before."

"YES, Pa, but I did never see the little plants grow up so as to make *one single* letter of my name before. Now, how could they grow up so as to make *all* the letters of my name! and then standing one after another, to spell my name so *exactly*!—and all so neat and even too, at top and bottom!! O Pa, you must not say *chance* did all this. Indeed *somebody* did it; and I dare say now, Pa, *you* did it just to scare *me*, because I am your little boy."

His father smiled, and said, "Well George, you have guessed right—I indeed *did* it; but not to *scare* you, my son; but to learn you a great thing which I wish you to understand. I want, my son, to introduce you to your *true* Father."

"HIGH, Pa, an't you my *true* father, that has loved me, and been so good to me always?"

"YES, George, I am your father, as the world calls it; and I love you very dearly too. But yet with all my love for you, George, I am but a poor good-for-nothing sort of a father in comparison of one you have."

"AYE! I know, well enough whom you mean, Pa. You mean God Almighty, don't you?"

"YES, my son, I mean him indeed. *He* is your *true* Father, George."

"BUT, Pa, where is God Almighty? I did never *see* him yet."

"TRUE, my son; but though you never *saw* him, yet he is always with you. You did not see me when ten days ago I made this little plant bed, where you see your name in such beautiful green letters; but though you did not see me here, yet you know I was here!"

"YES, Pa, that I do—I know you was here."

"Thus pleasantly," our biographer tells us, "on wings of down, passed away the few short years of little George's and his father's earthly acquaintance."

He grew up, and in time met his fate in Mrs. Martha Custis.

Her *wealth* was equal, at least, to one hundred thousand dollars! But her beauty was a sum far larger still. It was not the shallow boast of a fine skin, which time so quickly tarnishes, nor of those short-lived roses, which sometimes wither almost as soon as blown. But it sprang from the HEART—from the *divine* and *benevolent affections*, which spontaneously gave to her *eyes*, her *looks*, her *voice* and her *manners*, such angel charms, that I could never *look* on her, without exclaiming with the poet, O!

And then Weems exclaims with the poet.

The following is the story of a dream which "the Mother of Washington" is said to have had, and Weems's interpretation thereof:

WHEN a man begins to make a noise in the world, his relatives, (the Father, *sometimes*, but, always that tenderer parent, the *Mother*) are sure to recollect certain *mighty odd dreams*, which they had of him *when he was a child*. What rare dreams, for example, had the mothers of "Macedonia's madman, and the Swede," while pregnant with those butchers of the human race! Mrs. Washington also had her dream, which an excellent old Lady of Fredericksburg assured me she had often heard her relate with great satisfaction; and, for the last time, but a few weeks before her death.

"I DREAMT," said the Mother of Washington, "that I was sitting in the piazza of a large new house, into which we had but lately moved. George, at that time about five years old, was in the garden with his corn-stalk plough, busily running little furrows in the sand, in imitation of Negro Dick, a fine black boy, with whose ploughing George was so taken, that it was sometimes a hard matter to get him to his dinner. And so as I was sitting in the piazza at my work, I suddenly heard in my dream a kind of roaring noise on the *eastern* side of the house. On running out to see what was the matter, I beheld a dreadful sheet of fire bursting from the roof. The sight struck me with a horror which took away my strength, and threw me, almost senseless, to the ground. My husband and the servants, as I saw in my dream, soon came up; but, like myself, were so terrified at the sight, that they could make no attempt to extinguish the flames. In this most distressing state, the image of my little son came, I thought, to my mind more dear, and tender than ever, and

turning towards the garden where he was engaged with his little corn-stalk plough, I screamed out twice with all my might, *George! George!*—In a moment as I thought, he threw down his mimic plough, and ran to me saying, *High! Ma! what makes you call so angry! an't I a good boy—don't I always run to you soon as I hear you call?* I could make no reply, but just threw up my arms towards the flame. He looked up and saw the house all on fire: but instead of bursting out a crying, as might have been expected from a child, he instantly *brightened* up and seemed ready to fly to extinguish it. But first looking at me with great tenderness, he said, *Oh, Ma! don't be afraid: God Almighty will help us, and we shall soon put it out.*—His looks and words revived our spirits in so wonderful a manner, that we all instantly set about to assist him. A ladder was presently brought, on which as I saw in my dream, he ran up with the nimbleness of a squirrel; and the servants supplied him with water, which he threw on the fire from an *American gourd*. But that growing weaker, the flame appeared to gain ground, breaking forth and roaring most dreadfully, which so frightened the servants, that many of them, like persons in despair, began to leave him. But he, still undaunted, continued to ply it with water, animating the servants at the same time, both by his words and actions. For a long time the contest appeared very doubtful; but at length a venerable old man, with a tall cap and iron rod in his hand, like a lightning rod, reached out to him a curious little trough, like a *wooden shoe*! On receiving this, he redoubled his exertions, and soon extinguished the fire. Our joy on the occasion was unbounded. But he, on the contrary, showing no more of transport now than of terror before, looked rather sad at sight of the great harm that had been done. Then I saw in my dream that after some time spent as in deep thought, he called out with much joy, *"Well, Ma! now if you and the family will but consent, we can make a far better roof than this ever was; a roof of such a quality, that if well kept together, it will last for ever; but if you take it apart, you will make the house ten thousand times worse than it was before."*

THIS though certainly a very curious dream, needs no Daniel to interpret it; especially if we take Mrs. Washington's *new house*, for the young Colony Government—the fire on its east side, for North's civil war—the gourd which Washington first employed, for the American 3 and 6 months inlistments—the old man with his cap and iron rod, for Doctor Franklin—the *shoe-like* vessel which he reached to Washington, for the Sabot or wooden-shoed nation, the French, whom Franklin courted a long time for America—and the new roof proposed by Washington, for a staunch honest Republic—that "*equal government*," which, by guarding alike the welfare of all, ought by all to be so heartily beloved as to *endure for ever*.

Mr. Weems's aptness in depicting conversation is not confined to scenes on the

American side of the Atlantic. He was equally clever at knowing just what was said in the councils of the British. He thus describes the scene at "a grand caucus of lords" when news of the battle of Lexington reached England:

Presently up rose Lord George Germaine, and with all Moloc in his looks, hurled the curses of Amalek against the Americans. "*Vengeance! gentlemen!*" he cried, "*vengeance! your insulted island—your wounded honor—your murdered countrymen—all cry havoc! and bid slip the dogs of war. Gods! can we sit debating here, when rank rebellion lords it over our colonies, and the tongues of rebel curs are red in the blood of our bravest soldiers slain. No! let our swift-avenging armies fly across the ocean, and lighting like a tornado on the rebel continent, from end to end, with fire and sword sweep both town and country before them.*"

The following is Mr. Weems's picture of the reception by the English king of the news of the beginning of the French and Indian war—at which time "even the red-nosed porters where they met, bending under their burdens, would stop, full-but in the streets, to talk of ENGLAND'S WRONGS; and, as they talked, their fiery snouts were seen to grow more fiery still, and more deformed."

THE news was brought to Britain's king just as he had dispatched his pudding; and sat, right royally amusing himself with a slice of Gloucester and a nip of ale. From the lips of the king down fell the luckless cheese, alas! not grac'd to comfort the stomach of the Lord's anointed; while crowned with snowy foam, his nut-brown ale stood untasted by his plate. Suddenly as he heard the news, the monarch darkened in his place—and answering darkness shrouded all his court.

IN silence he rolled his eyes of fire on the floor, and twirled his *terrible thumbs!* his pages shrunk from his presence; for who could stand before the king of thundering ships, when wrath, in gleams of lightning, shot from his "*dark red eyes*"? Starting at length, as from a trance, he swallowed his ale, then clenching his fist, he gave the table a tremendous knock, and cursed the wooden-shoed nation by his God! Swift as he cursed, the dogs of war bounded from their kennels, keen for the chase, and snuffing the blood of Frenchmen on every gale, they raised a howl of death which reached these peaceful shores.

Weems not only could make a monarch roll his eyes of fire on the floor, but he was a dabster at dialect. His Scotchmen began their remarks with a most approved "hoot awa, mon," and he was especially happy in his rendering of the broken English of the Hessians. To make them

fight the better, these foreign mercenaries, Weems says, were informed that the Americans "were not *Christians* and *gentlemen*, but *mere savages*, a race of Cannibals, who would not only tomahawk a poor Hessian and haul off his hide for a *drum's head*, but would just as lieve barbecue and eat him as they would a pig. '*Vat! Vat!*' cried the Waldeckers, with eyes staring wild and big as billiard balls, '*Vat! eat Hessian man up like vun kock! Oh mine Got and Vader! vat peoples ever bin heard of eat Christian man before! Vy! shure des Mericans much be de debble!*'"

Weems's life of General Marion was founded on material furnished by Marion's friend and lieutenant, General Peter Horry, and it was printed as their joint production. But when it appeared, Horry was filled with righteous wrath to find that Weems had woven Horry's sober facts into a military romance. When Weems heard of Horry's displeasure, he wrote him in astonishment: "What, is it possible that you can be displeased with a book which places both yourself and your beloved Marion in so conspicuous and exalted a light? A book that contains every fact that you yourself gave me—a book that everywhere meets with unbounded applause—of which, I have orders for 90 copies in one single county in Georgia?"

Weems's "God's Revenge Against Gambling" contains tales of the miserable lives and untimely deaths of various persons who "sacrificed their health, wealth and honour at gaming tables," among them the sister of General Braddock, "who, from Gambling, hung herself," several unfortunate gentlemen who, from Gambling, shot and drowned themselves, and "Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, who, for Gambling, was brought to the Guillotine"—a cause which seems to have escaped the notice of many historians. Weems describes the unhappy Queen, tiring of such baubles as the ball, the play, and the opera, turning to the gaming-table, and, with his delicate imagery, says, "As great whales must needs have their great tubs, the queen of France and sister of the emperor of Germany, turned gambler, could not otherwise than play deeply. The sums won and lost at her tables were enormous."

The end came at last. "Hurled from

a throne to a prison, and thence dragged to the guillotine, her unpitied head was struck off, amidst the exultations of an injured nation. And her dead body, thrown, naked, into a ditch, and covered with quicklime, was presently dissolved into a loathsome jelly." This author leaves nothing to the imagination of his readers.

"The Drunkard's Looking-Glass" is a tract which Weems used to sell in taverns, where his power of mimicking a drunkard would quickly draw an audience. Certainly a perusal of this little volume should have saved any man who was not beyond being touched by a record of awful examples. There is the story of a drunkard who was suddenly seized with a desire to kill somebody while sporting with his friends in "Jug Tavern." A poor little peddler, sitting in the corner, caught his eye. He snatched up a rifle, brained the peddler with its butt, and, rushing out into the dark night, has *never been heard of since!*

But Weems could be cheerful when

cheerfulness was demanded. He could fiddle as well as preach. "Hymen's Recruiting-Sergeant; or the New Matrimonial Tat-too for Old Bachelors" is a plea for marriage, the desirability of which is feelingly set forth in the following anecdote:

The French Hanibal, Bonaparte (who is a married man), at the head of an inferior force fell in with the Austrians. Just as they were advancing to action, Bonaparte seeing two poor little children in the fields, crying at the sight of so many dreadful faces, commanded the troops to halt till, with the assistance of a corporal, he had removed them out of danger. The eyes of the Frenchmen sparkled on their gallant chief. They raised the song of war—the Marseilles hymn—the song of heroes fighting for their hoary sires, their weeping wives and helpless babes. The Austrians fell before them, as the fields of ripe corn fall before the flames that are driven on by the storms of Heaven.

The most hardened bachelor could scarcely resist such an appeal—unless it occurred to him to look upon the incident from the Austrian standpoint.

## A History of Prayer<sup>1</sup>

By Lyman Abbott

I will therefore that men pray everywhere, lifting up holy hands, without wrath and doubting.—1 Timothy ii., 8.

SABATIER, in his "Philosophy of Religion," says: "Perhaps a history of prayer would be the best history of the religious development of mankind. The history would seem to commence in the crudest cry for help, and to complete itself in perfect prayer, which, in the life of Christ, is simply submission to and confidence in the Father's will." It is this sentence in Sabatier's "Philosophy of Religion" which has suggested to me the topic of this sermon. Of course I shall not attempt, within the limits of a single discourse, to trace the history of prayer from its crudest beginning to its final consummation; but I shall ask you to consider with me certain prayers in the Bible, as illustrating the development of the race, as illustrating the various phases of religious life, as illustrating the various types of prayer.

<sup>1</sup> A sermon preached in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday morning, January 29, 1899. Stenographically reported by Henry Winans, and revised by the author.

We begin in the patriarchal epoch of the world. As yet the Jewish nation has no existence. There is no temple; there is no public place of prayer; there is not even so much as a tribe; there are only homes. In this home the father is king, commander-in-chief, priest, prophet. The household consists of the father, the wives (for there was generally more than one), the children and the grandchildren, who sometimes are numerous, and the slaves and retainers. The household moves from place to place. Its wealth is in flocks. It lives upon the pasture-land. Wherever the household goes, it builds a rude altar of stone, and there the family are gathered together for worship. Such a patriarch has two sons—Jacob and Esau—twins—but Esau, the first-born of the twins, the eldest son, after the custom as it then existed, as under the law it exists to-day in Russia, takes his father's place. By right of his birth, he has, when the father dies, the privilege of being commander-in-chief, king, priest, and prophet. Of these two sons, Jacob and Esau, the younger

brother desires this privilege, makes a sort of bargain with his rash brother to get the birthright, then cheats his dying father in order to win the blessing from the father; and Esau says, I will bide my time; I love my father too well to sadden his last days with bloodshed; but when my father dies, my brother shall account for the wrong he has done me; and the mother hears, and counsels Jacob, and Jacob flees away. He has sought to have the birthright, but is now banished by his own misdeed from his own home. He lies down at night and sleeps, and as he sleeps he sees a ladder, the lower round upon the ground, the upper round lost in the heavens, the angels ascending and descending; and when he awakes he says, Surely this is sacred ground; God was in this place. One would have thought that even Jacob would have been solemnized and uplifted and made repentant; but no, his only thought of religion is this, What can I get out of it? his only thought of God is this, How can I make him my ally? That is all. And his prayer, the prayer of the self-seeker, is a bargain with the Almighty:

And Jacob vowed a vow, saying, If God will be with me, and will keep me in this way that I go, and will give me bread to eat, and raiment to put on, so that I come again to my father's house in peace; then shall the Lord be my God: and this stone, which I have set for a pillar, shall be God's house: and of all that thou shalt give me I will surely give the tenth unto thee.

Many centuries have passed since then, but there are a great many men and women in Christian communities and Christian churches who think that prayer is only a shrewd bargain. Their question is not, How can I serve God? but, How can I get God to serve me? Their question is not, How can I do God's will in the world? but, How can I get God to help me accomplish my will in the world? and they do not often, perhaps, make so generous a bargain as Jacob; they do not often, perhaps, give a tenth of their income.

And yet God answers such prayers. He answered Jacob's. He was with him. He did bless him; he gave him raiment and food, and he brought him in peace to his father's house. But that was not all; life did not end there. In his old age Jacob stood before Pharaoh. His favorite and loved wife was dead. Of two sons he had been

bereft, though one he had found again, and then the other. His other sons had been strangers to him and cruel to their brother. Famine had robbed him of much of his property. He had been obliged to leave all the sacred associations of the past; he was a stranger in a strange land. And then he narrates his autobiography: "And Jacob said unto Pharaoh, The days of the years of my pilgrimage are an hundred and thirty years: few and evil have the days of the years of my life been, and have not attained unto the days of the years of the life of my fathers in the days of their pilgrimage. And Jacob blessed Pharaoh, and went out from before Pharaoh." He had gotten more than raiment, more than food, more than protection; he had gotten more than he prayed for in that strange night when he saw the angels running up and down the ladder; he had gotten such depth and strength and largeness of character that when he in his old age stood before the great monarch, it was he who pronounced the blessing, and the king who received it. Ah, my friends, when you ask God for things, and God does not give them, wait, wait; perhaps the very denial, perhaps the very deprivation, if you could only understand him, means character. And when for wealth he gives you poverty, and for joy sorrow, when he takes away the wife and companion of your pilgrimage, when he brings trouble and grief into your household, perhaps he is giving you better than you knew how to ask or even think. He did to Jacob.

Seven hundred years pass away, and we come to the prayer of the churchman. Years of exile in Egypt, of wandering in the wilderness, of hounding and harassing by enemies, had brought the various tribes together and merged them into one compact nation. These people no longer worship at the stones piled here and there; they no longer worship alone, with their retainers and their children about them. The tents in which for a while they worshiped, as the tents in which for a while they lived, have been broken down, and the rich king, Solomon, has built a great temple to Jehovah, with its porch and its priests' house and its holy of holies; and, finally, when all is done, when this house which men and women have reared by their toil and by their innumerable gifts is finished, the platform is erected and the

great chorus of music goes up to God, and then Solomon goes in and offers his prayer. Of course I can read only a little of it:

But will God indeed dwell on the earth? behold, the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot contain thee; how much less this house that I have builded? Yet have thou respect unto the prayer of thy servant, and to his supplication, O Lord my God, to hearken unto the cry and to the prayer which thy servant prayeth before thee to-day: that thine eyes may be open toward this house night and day, even toward the place of which thou hast said, My name shall be there: that thou mayest hearken unto the prayer which thy servant shall make toward this place. And hearken thou to the supplication of thy servant, and of thy people Israel, when they shall pray toward this place: and hear thou in heaven thy dwelling place: and when thou hearest, forgive.

The churchman identifies worship with a place. He has built a house, and he asks that when people gather in this house, or, if they stay away from it and turn their thoughts toward this house, God will hear their prayer.

That was a thousand years before Christ. Now it is eighteen hundred years since Christ. And through all those twenty-eight centuries men and women have been gathering in temple and lifting up their hearts and their hands to God. They have been coming, as you have come here this morning, to sing praise, to confess sin, to ask for help. They have done it in all varied forms and methods. Not one house has been sufficient to hold all; not many houses have been sufficient to hold them; sometimes with the splendid ritual of the Roman Catholic or of Episcopal cathedral, sometimes with silent, uplifting hearts from a Quaker meeting-house, sometimes with the simple form of a Congregational or Presbyterian service, sometimes singly, they have come into the house where prayer is wont to be made.

What does this mean? How happens it that not thousands or ten of thousands, not for one year or a score of years, not in one locality or one city or one State or one nation or after one form, but countless millions, through twenty-eight centuries, in all varied forms of worship, in all different utterance of expression, calling God by different names, having a different conception of him, some intertwined with many errors, still have come and still do come? Is it possible that men come year after year and century after century, in

crowds and flocks—come to drink at a mirage where there is no water? Is it possible that tens of thousands of men, in great crowds such as no man can number them, through twenty-eight centuries, come and feed upon the ashes of Sodom, that are but ashes to their taste? What does it mean but this: that these men and women have found God here, have found a reality in prayer, have found courage in worship? Oh, there are some of you in this house to-day who know it! You have met here not merely a preacher of the truth, you have met here not merely a teacher, you have met here not only one another in pleasant fellowship after the service—sometimes you have wished to go out before the sermon began, because you felt so strong a sense of the divine presence that any words would break the sacredness; sometimes you have wished to go out without so much as shaking hands with any friend or saying aught to anybody, because the sense of the divine presence was so strong in you that you feared the charm would be broken. This house, plain as it is, without swinging incense, without splendid service, without cathedral decoration, is rich in silent memories and sacred witness to a divine presence. In all that the churchman says he is right. There is a God who dwells in his temple, and the men who think there is no meaning in praise and penitence and prayer must set aside the concurrent testimony of uncounted millions, running through twenty centuries of time, spoken in all languages, dialects, forms of utterance. God is in his holy temple. If that be not true, human witness is all false and nothing that man testifies to out of a great heart can be trusted.

But it is not only in the temple that God is witnessed; from the temple God's witness comes. Three centuries pass, and the young boy, just out of his teens, goes into the temple, which has been more than once dismantled and more than once polluted by idols. As he sits or stands there, the glory of the temple fades and another and greater glory fills its place. He sees the Almighty sitting on a great white throne; he sees the cherubim before Him, veiling their faces with their wings, and crying, Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty! He hears a summons, and he hesitates. I, he cries, am of unclean lips;

there is nothing in me to give a message to this generation. Some men go out, and from a congregation gather their message and give it back to them; but there is nothing in this great people from whom I can gather anything; they are a corrupt, dull, heavy people. And then he says:

One of the seraphim flew unto me, having a live coal in his hand, which he had taken with the tongs from off the altar: and he laid it upon my mouth, and said, Lo, this hath touched thy lips; and thine iniquity is taken away, and thy sin purged. Also I heard the voice of the Lord, saying, Whom shall I send, and who will go for us? Then said I, Here am I; send me.

It is the prayer of the prophet's consecration. It is the prayer of the man who, having gotten something out of the temple, desires to carry to others that which he has received. It is the prayer of one who, having received the vision of God into his own soul, desires to give that vision to other souls; who, having fed on the bread of life, desires to give the bread to others that are hungry; who, having quenched his thirst at the fountain, desires to lead others to the living fountain, or at least to carry to their lips some of its water.

Prayer is not always asking for things—that we have seen; prayer is not always worshiping—it is sometimes listening. It is talking to God, it is talking with God. And this young man, just emerging from his teens, and coming into the temple, was not so busy in asking something for himself, was not so busy in expressing his own experiences for himself, but that he could listen to hear what the Lord had to say to him. Prayer is listening as well as talking. In strange ways comes this message of God to us; and it never comes, I think, until one is reverent and humble; for reverence and humility are the two ears with which we hear the voice of God. So Moses sees the burning bush, wonders at it, starts with curious quest to investigate it, and is checked. "Take off the shoes from thy feet, this is holy ground;" and not until he realizes that this is holy ground, and takes off the shoes from his feet, does he enter into communion with Jehovah, and get the message which he is very reluctant to accept. Sometimes through strange influences it comes to us. To Christ, you will remember, God's message came through the devil. He went out into the wilderness to study the prob-

lem of his life, and temptation after temptation was presented to him. He would undertake to make stones into bread—he can be the world's civilizer. No, that was not enough. He would fling himself from the crest of the city, and have all the people admire him. No, not admiration, but love, he wanted. He would compromise with the world, bow down to it, pay it some little allegiance. And then he saw it was the devil who was talking to him, and he said, Get thee behind me, Satan, for the Lord thy God, and him only, will I serve. Through temptation God's voice sometimes comes to us, through the very reaction against a proposition which has been suggested to us; but sometimes in one way, sometimes in another, sometimes by an event, sometimes in silence, sometimes by an evil suggestion, sometimes directly, the voice of God comes. And, at all events, however it may come, to pray is to listen.

There are some of you who have had many messages from this church, whose hearts are nobler, whose hopes are higher, whose love is richer, whose life is better equipped; there are some of you who have seen, not merely the church or the choir or the preacher here, but sometimes, forgetting them, have seen the vision of God himself and the seraphim surrounding him. Is that all? Is that enough? No. If you have but the two ears, humility and reverence, you will hear this message of the Lord, "Whom shall I send?" and you will answer with eagerness, "Here am I; send me;" and God shall find for your hands, or for your lips, or for your life, some service to render for him. That also is prayer.

One hundred years pass away, and Israel is carried away from its holy land. Its temple is razed, its city is destroyed, it is carried off into captivity to Babylon, and there it is without a church and without a priesthood and without any of the institutions of religion; and the pious and devout Jew knows not what to make of life. And out of this exile are many prayers wrung from saddened hearts. One of them is to be found in the Forty-second and Forty-third Psalms, which we read together this morning. I read a few verses from it again:

As the hart panteth after the water-brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God. My

soul thirsteth for God, for the living God: when shall I come and appear before God? My tears have been my meat day and night, while they continually say unto me, Where is thy God? When I remember these things, I pour out my soul in me: for I had gone with the multitude, I went with them to the house of God, with the voice of joy and praise, with a multitude that kept holyday. Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted in me? hope thou in God: for I shall yet praise him for the help of his countenance.

Prayer is not always peacefully talking to God; it is not always quietly listening to God; it is sometimes hard wrestling, not with *God*, but with *ourselves*. It is true that we are sometimes to wrestle in prayer, never with God, as though he were holding grudgingly back his gifts, but with ourselves, that we may find our way to him. So this intense saint of olden time struggled with his fears, his doubts, his disbeliefs. Removed from Jerusalem, removed from the institutions of religion, removed from all that linked his life to God's, it seems to him as though his religious life is gone, its foundations gone, and he struggles with his fear and with his dread and with his despair—and the struggle itself is prayer. You remember the story of the other prayer of Jacob, how he wrestles all night long with the angel. We think of the angel as some one standing apart from him; but I think it is the angel in Jacob that is wrestling with the bargaining spirit in Jacob; and when at last the angel wins, and the bargaining Jacob is lame in the thigh and can wrestle no longer, then he conquers, when he surrenders. There would have been no eighth chapter of Romans if there had not been a seventh. Prayer is the struggle of the soul to break away from despair into hope, from selfishness into love, from sensuality into virtue.

So, if sometimes you cannot find God, if sometimes it is to you as a devoted Christian once said to me it was with him, "My prayers go no higher than the ceiling," if sometimes you listen and get no answer, if sometimes you also are in exile and cry out, O God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me? and your soul follows hard after him, and the night is dark and you cannot see, remember that following after him when you do not see him, desiring

him when you do not find him, longing for him though he does not reveal himself—that also is prayer; and the very struggle toward the unknown God is itself the way in which God reveals himself to the blinded soul.

We have seen prayer, beginning with self-seeking, rising into churchmanship and centering on a building, broadening out into the conception that the influence of that temple is to be carried elsewhere and everywhere, issuing in a struggle with the soul that is exiled from the temple and from the institutions of religion, on which it has too much depended. And so we come to the last prayer of which I shall speak this morning, the pastor's prayer for his people. Paul has been at Ephesus. He has lived and preached and wrought there for two years. He has made enemies there; he has battled, as he expresses it, with wild beasts there, and he has been surrounded by dear friends there, and he has seen blessed results of his labors there; and when he goes away he sends them back a letter, and tells them he is praying for them. And for what does he ask? For a new and better preacher? for another minister? for a greater church prosperity? For none of these things.

For this cause I bow my knees unto the Father, of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named, that he would grant you, according to the riches of his glory, to be strengthened by might by his Spirit in the inner man; that Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith; that ye, being rooted and grounded in love, may be able to apprehend with all saints what is the breadth and length and depth and height, to know the love of Christ which passeth knowledge, that ye may be filled with all the fullness of God.

No asking here for things; no centering here of life on a church or a room; no carrying here of ministry even from an altar and a temple; no bitter struggle for a God unknown because one is in a foreign land; but the living Christ in the living heart. "That Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith, that ye may know the illimitable bounds of boundless love, that ye may know the love of God that fills all the universe with his mercy and his love, that ye may be filled with all the fullness of God"—this is the prayer of the absent pastor for the church he has loved.

# Should the College Train for Motherhood?

By Helen H. Backus

THE frequent asking of this question, and the elaborate discussions to which it gives rise, may be counted a concession to the intellectual rights of woman. That intricate web of sophistry and sentimentality which prejudice wove throughout the ages, and to which Dr. Clarke's "Sex in Education" added the finish, has been torn and discolored by the practical experiences of the past quarter-century. Now and then a conservative theologian or an old-fashioned nerve-specialist tries vainly to patch it up. But, for the most part, mothers and fathers, students and scientists, neglect it entirely, to observe with respectful though somewhat anxious attention the evolution of a "new womanhood." The daughters of this generation are encouraged to work out their own mental salvation, little influenced by the fears of the past, hardly conscious of the trammels of the present. It is not extravagant to call mental ambition a dominating force among intelligent modern women. The club, the lecture course, the private training-class now flourishing among women of leisure, are byways and short-cuts through which mothers and grandmothers, older sisters and maiden aunts, seek to follow the young student into that land of intellectual promise which a few adventurous spirits entered thirty years ago, amid many forebodings of evil. The critic does not ask now, as then, "Can a woman remain womanly in spite of systematic mental training?" True, the affirmative has never been conceded loudly, nor in chorus; it has been implied by the marked change in the popular attitude towards women's colleges and their promoters. College women can well afford generosity towards this tacit assent, in a time when the college graduate is so much in request for practical work of various kinds. Moreover, the college curriculum of the present day has attractions undreamed of by Margaret Brent and Mary Somerville. Economics and sociology, the philosophy of history, organic chemistry, experimental psychology and biology—these new sciences have brought education into close touch with life, and have

revealed every-day life as a laboratory for analytical research.

Nothing can be more natural than a popular demand that woman's education should enrich the home which resigns much while its daughters fill the college halls. That educated women do not cease to cherish its interests has been proved, not only by statistics, but through many specially gifted women who have interrupted the full tide of professional success to merge their interests in family life. That the home and the family flourish under the systematic sway of an educated home-maker is attested by hundreds of happy instances. But we have by no means done with a new phase of discussion, which began in good faith in certain select journals and magazines some ten years since. This raises the question whether mental training for women should not differ essentially from that given to men, while remaining equivalent thereto; should not secure discipline through food-chemistry rather than pure mathematics, mental outlook through physiology and pediatrics instead of political science. "College training has not prevented women from becoming sympathetic wives, careful mothers, graceful social leaders, consecrated Christian workers," said the questioners (somewhat grudgingly, it must be owned), "but are not these happy accidents, survivals of the fittest? Can we not secure better returns from college training if the needs of the family, the ideals of wifehood, be kept steadily in the view of our daughters—the home be made the criterion for all mental effort exercised without the home?"

It is hard to meet this issue without referring to the anomaly of man's college education, long left to evolve itself without hint of preparation for fatherhood or family leadership, with but meager preparation for the exercise of free citizenship. Education for both sexes was too long regarded as acquirement rather than access of vital energy, an end instead of a means. The correction of such errors has gone on rapidly during the recent years, when educational opportunity has been open to

women. No doubt it has been hastened, for men as for women, by the utilitarianism which resulted from woman's previous narrowness, her limited outlook upon life. The first women collegians probably sought knowledge for the sake of knowledge, for the vindication of their intellectual integrity. That aim was soon forgotten in more practical incentives. It became evident that four years of liberal study were too brief and fragmentary to make a sage, too abstract to win social pre-eminence. At present the hundreds of earnest young women, insisting on the best that secondary school and college can give them, pressing forward into one after another of the professions, knocking at the iron-bound gates of Old World universities, realize fully that they have lacked time to satisfy themselves or their critics with final solutions of social problems. The oldest of our women's colleges has a "Granddaughters' Society" upon its roster. The mothers of its members, graduates of the years from 1868 to 1874, are leaders in various lines of social, philanthropic, and educational activity, loyal and influential daughters of Alma Mater. They show no such anxiety to modify their daughters' courses of study as was once manifested by their own anxious mothers. To these mothers of to-day the modern college curriculum, shaped by educational experts of both sexes, who have worked along broad general lines, seems to offer reasonable guidance for practical life. They are, however, thoughtfully considering the possibility of its improvement along those lines. The Association of Collegiate Alumnae, which numbers among its two thousand members hundreds of mothers as well as many college instructors and professional workers, has from time to time deliberated upon most practical questions of hygiene and sanitation, child nurture, and school diet, together with large topics of modern education. Recently its local branches have discussed propositions which were ably summed up at the general meeting of last October. Under the caption "The Ideal College for Women from 1910 to 1950," the following condensed outline was presented:

This course presupposes a suitable and adequate preparation in the elementary and secondary schools, not only in disciplinary studies, but in the elements of science, at

present too often left to the college. It also assumes that what is now indicated by manual training and domestic science will be given in those schools before the girl is seventeen. The aim of the ideal American college will be to fit the individual for the conditions of American life as the twentieth century finds it, and not for the historic past—to fit for public service as well as for private life.

The first two years of the college course should furnish mentally nutritive ideas, as obtained from literature, history, the natural sciences, mathematics, physics, chemistry, and whatever furnishes food for the brain growth. Simultaneously with acquirement must come the expression of ideas in language, in art, and in music. The third year should secure the assimilation of ideas in a study of the relations of the individual to the universe and to society. Philosophy, psychology, ethics, sanitary, social, and political science, the history of industrial and social progress—these, properly correlated, will increase the resources of the individual and give an interest in life apart from personality. Whatever will best develop character, judgment, and give firm mental balance should be impressed into service.

During these years the students will have had their own social, literary, and athletic societies, for practice in self-command, in regard for the rights of others, and for recreation—in short, for experience in community life, with common interests and suppression of personal whims. In this lies a great gain. The fourth year finds the young woman, at twenty or twenty-one, ready to look forward to the life that lies before her. . . . Its work should tend to develop the control of the student over herself and her environment, should show her how to work independently, so that when the supports of college life are withdrawn she may not collapse into a helpless unit with no affinities. The synthetic element should now prevail more than the analytical. It is not enough that a college should train a student to acquire ideas or even to express them; the relation of those ideas to life in all its phases, to the influence which it is the duty of the individual to exert upon society, is a legitimate part of college training. . . . Here only may come the fullest electives, and here only pedagogical training. No professional work should be allowed in the first three years. If they have been broad enough, then narrowing the field of vision will not now be fatal, as it would have been earlier.

This forecast, prepared by women whose efficiency commands respect alike among home-makers and educational experts, would seem to approve the past course of college women in striving for a gradual, sincere elevation of social sentiment, an expression of high ideals through the kindergarten and manual-training school, the woman's gymnasium, the college settlement, the school of domestic science,

even the rehabilitation of old-fashioned charitable institutions. Twenty-five years ago was held the first public meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Woman, whose promoters numbered the ablest radicals of both sexes upon two continents. The topics discussed—all in broad, rather vague terms—concerned ideals of home life on the one hand, and free intellectual opportunity for women on the other, the papers alternating in nearly equal proportions. At the first Mothers' Congress, held in Washington in 1897, the President of a great university, of a teachers' college, and of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, an ethnologist, an experimental psychologist, a trainer of kindergartners, city missionaries, sociologists, musicians, were among the expounders of motherhood, normal and abnormal, actual and ideal. The laboratory and the slum, the class-room and the club, the whole realm of art and letters, were shown to have definite, vital relation to the mother's kingdom. A similar congress, held a few months later, expressly widened its scope to include fathers with mothers; and the conferences of 1898 have differed from the preceding only in the clearer definition of methods urged upon public acceptance. Not a voice raised itself to protest against the breadth of this inclusion, to revert to those old-time themes of infant feeding and infant clothing which were so long counted the province of the mother.

Is not this broader outlook of the public mind, which the work and influence of the educated mother have forcibly promoted, a sound answer to our doubts about the trend of the woman's college curriculum? From dealing directly with the special physiological function of maternity it must be withheld by the same necessities which consign other specialties to the technical school. The intimate detail of motherhood is not to be cheapened or generalized through adaptation to a popular audience. The Freshman course in hygiene, which makes the college girl attentive to the plumbing in her home and her town, the Junior's visits to public charities, the Senior's studies in embryology and ethics, have all an obvious bearing on woman's home life. But the mind which is disciplined by close mathematical reasoning, observant of scientific details, made analytical through literature and history, can

best apply such special training as may be required for special duties. When all is said, the most essential attributes of a noble motherhood are found to be the womanly self-respect and clear, generous insight which recognize parenthood and family life as only parts—albeit controlling parts—of the great world-life. Through these attributes alone can grow the self-control and foresight which should make the child's first plastic decade the due preparation for full maturity, the intellectual alertness which makes the nursery and the kindergarten the fit vestibule to the House of Life. Are not logic and ethics and poetry, the arts and the sciences, all needful to secure this end? We of this modern day have no right to shut our eyes to the complexities of every-day life, to the ever-widening circles of personal influence. The simple domestic creed of the mother of the Gracchi, rearing brave and healthy sons to fight for the commonwealth, in the day when one well-educated Roman or Greek could literally compass the world's whole treasury of knowledge—this is not for us. The virtuous woman of Solomon's immortal portrait could order the ways of her household and guide the weaving of her maidens in the comfortable sense of accomplishing her whole duty. Not so we who must reconcile home life with the infinite perplexities of life without the home, must contend with all sorts of morbid new conditions in the industrial world. We must take account of the sympathetic relations which the world's tribes have been developing throughout thousands of years, must assist to fuse the interests of Europeans, Asiatics, and Africans in the teeming life of our great Republic, must fit together the educational principles of Darwin, Faraday, and Edison, the Sermon on the Mount and the Declaration of Independence.

For our immense tasks there is no other resource than clear-eyed co-operation, the broad study of ideals, of the basic principles of family living and good citizenship. And our responsibilities are the greater, the more insistent, because it is only since women in large masses have been taught to think impersonally and to reason back from the special case to the general law that there has existed the possibility of a true science of home life.

# Books and Authors

## Books of the Week

[The books mentioned under this head were received by The Outlook during the week ending February 10. Prices will be found under the head of Books Received in the preceding issue of The Outlook. This weekly report of current literature will be supplemented by fuller reviews of the more important works.]

### HISTORY AND TRAVEL

Among the newspaper letters published during and immediately after the recent war with Spain, few have been more interesting than those furnished to the New York "Evening Post" by Mr. Albert G. Robinson. These letters have now been gathered into a book called *The Porto Rico of To-day*. Mr. Robinson accompanied one of the first detachments of the army of invasion to Porto Rico, and was on the island until some time after the American flag was raised over the city of San Juan. His letters are not so much concerned with the details of the military campaigns as with providing for the reader a picturesque series of impressions of the people. He deals very fully, and always in an entertaining vein of writing, with the customs and manners of the island, the good qualities of the inhabitants, and also their lack of stamina and energy; and throughout he illustrates his remarks with anecdotes and interesting bits of life. The book, as a whole, gives a distinct picture of the island and forecasts its possibilities. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

*A History of Greece*, by Mr. George W. Botsford, Instructor in the History of Greece and Rome in Harvard University, is intended primarily for school use. It may, however, be cordially commended as a thoroughly satisfactory brief history for all libraries. In all matters of outward form—in text-page, marginal notes, illustration, maps, and in every point of typography—the book is distinctly superior to its class, and, indeed, may well serve as a model for other school-books. In the literary treatment of the subject, and in everything relating to a sense of proportion and perspective, the work is capitally well done. The author has found the true medium between excess of detail and a mere popular narrative, with the result

of making the work readable throughout. (The Macmillan Company, New York.)

Though the French occupied Algiers by conquest in 1830, the colony is not yet profitable, and how to improve existing conditions is a present-day question. As a contribution to its solution, M. Gaston Boissier, author of "The Country of Horace and Virgil," has written *Roman Africa: Archæological Walks in Algeria and Tunis*, whose interest for the general reader of history warrants its reproduction in an authorized English version, with notes, by Arabella Ward. M. Boissier's view, that the ultimate success of the Romans in making northern Africa one of their most opulent provinces is instructive to his countrymen who would do likewise, is the *motif* of his interesting sketch of the whole Roman period, which he introduces by an account of the native population and Rome's immediate predecessor, Carthage. M. Boissier's remark that it was the rhetoricians coming after the legionaries that completed the conquest of the Africans seems to be in the line taken by Lord Kitchener in founding the College of Khartoum. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.)

### RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

The effort to discover the origin of religion is year by year becoming better directed and nearer the final fact. Authority has become discredited, notwithstanding the testimony of the philosopher of Königsberg. Mere dialectics as such must be found impotent to carry the burden of religious and moral sanction. Dr. Récéjac, in his *Essay on the Bases of the Mystic Knowledge* (translated by Sarah Carr Upton), has attempted to penetrate down to the ultimate foundation of religion, reason, and æsthetic. This he finds to be freedom. On the way to his goal Dr. Récéjac examines empiricism, positivism, criticism, in their relation to the mystic fact. This is not a work of theosophy nor of any eccentric occultism. It is a somewhat subtle psychological investigation into the validity of religion and the distinction between real and relative knowledge. Its terminology is not simple, and it is not a

book for babes, but strong meat for strong men—the only gospel for an age of doubt. We recommend Dr. Récéjac's book to the salt of the earth. Others cannot understand it, and those looking in it for mysticism, vulgarly so called, will be disappointed.

A diligent examination and a reasonable test have brought us to the conclusion that Wallace N. Stearns's *Manual of Patrology* will prove useful to the average student of pre-Reformation Christian literature. The bibliography is not ample, but perhaps all that any but the special student will require, and the "special student" does not lean upon manuals. The chronological table arranged by centuries and decades will prove a useful contrivance. Another table showing the schools and lines of development of Christian theology would have added to the value of the book. Let us hope for another edition with corrections and additions.

The translation of the Old Testament edited by Professor Kautzsch, of Halle, with the co-operation of nine other scholars, the second edition of which appeared in 1896, contained some valuable "Supplements," the separate publication of which has been widely demanded. This has now appeared under the title *An Outline of the History of the Literature of the Old Testament, with Chronological Tables for the History of the Israelites, and other Aids to the Explanation of the Old Testament*, by E. Kautzsch, Professor of Theology at the University of Halle (translated by John Taylor, Litt.D.). In this form the "Supplements" have been enriched by some additional matter, and have received various corrections. The result is a valuable handbook for the critical student, which can also be heartily commended to the general reader who desires to know the conclusions at present reached by Biblical criticism in the employ of believers in divine revelation. That much still remains open to further inquiry is true. It is equally true that far more has been conclusively settled, despite certain attempts to dispute it by futile exegetical shifts. Professor Kautzsch in his concluding remarks aims a few words at the "disingenuous" course, pursued here as well as in Germany, of some who spread abroad among unlearned Christians the notion that the main result of the higher

criticism is to set up opinions to-day which are overturned to-morrow. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.)

A noteworthy book is the revised version of the Gospels just issued with the sanction of the Roman Catholic Church, entitled *The Four Gospels: A New Translation from the Greek Text Direct, with Reference to the Vulgate and the Ancient Syriac Version*, by Very Rev. Francis Aloysius Spencer, O. P.; Preface by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. The Latin Vulgate being the authorized text of the Church of Rome, it is a new departure to put forth a version professedly based on a "consensus of well-known editors, such as Tischendorf, Westcott and Hort, Lachmann, and the translators of the 'Revised Version.'" This departure, however, is held in check where it becomes serious; e. g., Mark xvi., 9–20, is retained, with no note that it is omitted by the two oldest MSS. and some others. Likewise John vii., 59–viii., 11, is retained, with a note that "some MSS." omit it; the fact being that most ancient authorities omit it. In many minor and indifferent points the reading of the Vulgate is transferred from the text to the margin. A significant case of conservatism is in the rendering "supersubstantial [for daily] bread" in the Lord's prayer, with a note that some of the Fathers understand by it the Holy Eucharist. The translator's work is well done, modernizing the style of the Revised Version, and occasionally improving the translation, as in the substitution of "add one span to the measure of his life" for "add one cubit to his stature" (Matthew vi., 28). The general arrangement is by paragraphs, and these are furnished with appropriate titles and marginal references. A great convenience is added by citing on the inner margins the parallel passages in the Evangelists. Altogether the book is highly commendable. We wish there were some prospect of the Church undertaking a similar work for her children in such countries as Mexico, Spain, etc. (William H. Young & Co., New York.)

#### EDUCATIONAL

If, as some competent observers affirm, our present educational problems are more serious in our secondary schools than elsewhere, a study of the secondary schools of Germany is of special impor-

tance. With the German university system we are much better acquainted than with the secondary education on which it is based. Of this very little has been written in English. The more welcome is a full account of it by a most competent hand—*German Higher Schools: The History, Organization, and Method of Secondary Education in Germany*, by James E. Russell, Ph.D., Dean of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York. Professor Russell was appointed by the Regents of the University of the State of New York their European Commissioner, and afterwards was made Special Agent of the United States Bureau of Education for the Study of German Schools. The present volume is virtually his report of the results of nearly five years' continuous study of the subject, two years of which were spent visiting, mainly, the Prussian schools. The benefit of such a study is, as Professor Russell says, in observing how means are adapted to ends in the realization of ideals. In such observation he freely criticises as well as reports what he sees, but undertakes no moralizing for home consumption. Some of his findings will be quite striking to those who have been often pointed to Germany as the land of system and thoroughness. Secondary education is, on the whole, in a chaotic condition, mathematics discredited, history unsatisfactorily taught, geography the best taught subject in the curriculum. Yet so nicely is the German system adjusted to German needs that we shall do well to strive for an equally apt adjustment of our own system to our own National requirements. Professor Russell has pursued his subject into all its details; the book abounds in matters of interest to all professional teachers. The work is certain to remain, at least for years, the standard reference-book and authority upon his subject. (Longmans, Green & Co., New York.)

Professor Ladd, of Yale, has collected under the title of *The Higher Education* four essays that have appeared in various magazines during the past decade upon "The Development of the American University," "The Place of the Fitting-School in American Education," "Education, New and Old," and "A Modern Liberal Education." Some of the suggestions made therein have already been fol-

lowed by some reforms and improvements. But while crude notions still abound and important questions are still under discussion, the reappearance of Professor Ladd's judicious essays in permanent form is timely and helpful. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

A work of permanent value and of solid interest, not only to the student but to the general reader also, is the *Short History of Astronomy*, by Arthur Berry, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and University College, London. Its treatment of such now obsolete theories as have contributed to astronomical progress gives a valuable object-lesson in scientific method. Brief biographical sketches of leading astronomers, no longer among the living, add an element of personal interest. It is well for the modern reader to realize how greatly he is indebted for his magnificent science to its early pioneers—for instance, to Hipparchus, in the second century B.C., "one of the most astonishing men of antiquity." (The University Series, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

#### ECONOMICS

*The Shifting and Incidence of Taxation*, by Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman, which we welcomed as "the most scholarly economic work that has yet appeared in America," has been revised and enlarged by its author, and is now published for the Columbia University Press by the Macmillan Company. The book, it may be recalled, consists of two parts: first, a marvelously erudite but lucid historical review of the literature of the subject; and, second, the author's discriminating analysis of the subject itself in all its phases. The defects of the work arise from the author's passionate interest in the literature of the past, above the problems of the present, and his preference for a multiplicity of accurate details above a relatively few illuminating generalizations. The author, for example, devotes a chapter to the old English authors who favored the single tax on land, and another to the French Physiocrats, who held the same general attitude, but does not even mention the name of Henry George; and he refers to the general property tax as something superannuated because of the impossibility of reaching personalty, without

recognizing that what is practically the general property tax on personalty has been revived by the income tax and the taxes on net (as against gross) earnings, which latter the author commends. These limitations, however, are those of an author of almost unlimited scholarship and of singularly sound economic judgment. (The Macmillan Company, New York.)

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Criticism of Professor H. W. Parker, of Yale University, directed especially at the Episcopal Hymnal, and incidentally at the hymns and tunes of other denominations in this country—a criticism upon which comment was made in *The Outlook* for February 4—lends to the recently published *Hymnal of the German Evangelical Church of North America* a particular interest; for this Hymnal contains a very large number of German chorals and melodies, the absence of which from the Episcopal Hymnal Professor Parker deplored in such vigorous language. In addition to many of the best English and American hymn tunes, the Hymnal contains a hundred German chorals. Some of these have already been made familiar to American churches in the Plymouth Hymnal and other recent and modern collections; but the greater number are unknown on this side of the water. For this reason those who are interested in the development of church music in America will add the volume to their libraries with satisfaction. The volume is well arranged and well printed, and contains, in addition to the hymns, the epistles, gospels, and various forms of prayer for Sundays and special occasions. (Eden Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo.)

Crime and its detection have unquestionably a fascination for a large class of readers. In *Mysteries of Police and Crime* the author, Major Arthur Griffiths, undertakes to give "a general survey of wrongdoing and its pursuit"—certainly a very extensive field of investigation. In the two volumes which comprise this work he not only gives the history of the origin and progress of systems of police and detectives in several of the large European countries, and more particularly in Paris and London, but he narrates the stories of a very large number of mysterious crimes, and explains the method of their

detection. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.)

To the long list of classic works which have been published in the dainty and beautiful format for small volumes with which the firm name of J. M. Dent & Co. (London) is associated, have been added Keats's *Endymion*, Byron's *Childe Harold*, Browning's *Paracelsus*, and the rendering into English by Romesh Dutt of the Indian epic *Mahabharata*. Also printed by the same English firm, and in somewhat similar form, is *The Spanish Tragedy*, by Thomas Kyd, who is called by the editor of this edition of the play, Professor Schick, of Munich, "Shakespeare's fifth satellite." (The Macmillan Company, New York.)

The volume called *Book Auctions in England in the Seventeenth Century*, by John Lawler, appeals to the bibliophile rather than to the general reader. To the former it will be a welcome addition to the series called "The Book-Lover's Library." It gives many little-known facts about English book sales, beginning with the earliest known, which took place in London in 1676. (A. C. Armstrong & Son, New York.)

#### Books Received

*For the week ending February 17*

- AMERICAN BOOK CO., NEW YORK  
Ten Orations of Cicero. Edited by William R. Harper and Frank A. Gallup. \$1.30.  
Selections from the Correspondence of Cicero. Edited by J. C. Kirtland, Jr. 50 cts.  
D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK  
Bullen, Frank T. *The Cruise of the Cachalot*. \$1.50.  
Wilkinson, F. *The Story of the Cotton Plant*. 40 cts.  
(The Library of Useful Stories.)  
CONTINENTAL PUBLISHING CO., NEW YORK  
Lala, Ramon Reyes. *The Philippine Islands*. Illustrated. \$2.50.  
DOUBLEDAY & M'CLURE CO., NEW YORK  
MacManus, Seumas ("Mac"). *Through the Turf Smoke*. 75 cts.  
Bonsal, Stephen. *The Fight for Santiago*. \$2.50.  
GINN & CO., BOSTON  
Boniface, Joseph Xavier. *Picciola*. Translated and Edited by Abby L. Alger. 40 cts.  
Byrd, Mary E. *A Laboratory Manual in Astronomy*. \$1.35.  
D. C. HEATH & CO., BOSTON  
Von Wildenbruch, Ernst. *Der Letzte*. Edited by F. G. G. Schmidt. 25 cts.  
HENRY HOLT & CO., NEW YORK  
Scènes de Voyages de Victor Hugo. Edited with Introduction and Notes by Thomas Bertrand Bronson.  
LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., NEW YORK  
Yeats, S. Levett. *The Heart of Denise and Other Tales*. \$1.25.  
THE MACMILLAN CO., NEW YORK  
Richmond, Mary E. *Friendly Visiting Among the Poor*. \$1.  
R. H. RUSSELL, NEW YORK  
Pinero, Arthur W. *Trelawny of the Wells*.  
SILVER, BURDETT & CO., BOSTON  
Clyde, Anna M., and Lillian Wallace. *Through the Year*. Books I. and II. 36 cents each.  
THOMAS WHITTAKER, NEW YORK  
Brooke, Stopford A. *The Ship of the Soul and Other Papers*. 50 cts.

# The Religious World

## A Labor Church

The first "Labor Church," we believe, was started in Manchester, England, by Mr. John Trevor, and for a while attracted much attention. Mr. Trevor is a man of many gifts and large experience. He is a graduate of a Unitarian college of this country, and had been pastor of a Unitarian church in England. While laboring in Manchester he suggested the idea of the "Labor Church." His fundamental idea was that the labor movement is distinctly religious; but his definitions made it harmonize rather with what is called natural than with revealed religion. The religion of the churches was held to be hostile to the best interests of the laboring man, but the deepest religious instincts of the race he believed logically to lead to such a church. The cause which seemed to meet so deep a want for a while flourished in a gratifying way, but for the last year or two it has very seriously waned. The "Quarterly Labor Church Record," edited by Mr. Trevor, gives the names of eighteen such churches in England, from few, if any, of which the reports are encouraging. The leader of this movement is a man of singular earnestness and devotion to the cause. Of his self-sacrificing spirit and personal worth we judge there can be no question, but the people whom he seeks to lead do not seem to appreciate his high ideals, and the fact still remains that, in spite of all that is said to the contrary, the so-called orthodox churches are still doing more than any other agencies to improve the condition of the poorer classes and to create a better understanding among those who labor with their hands and those who employ such labor.

## Proposed New Universities in Ireland

The ins and outs of ecclesiastical questions in Great Britain are for the average man extremely difficult to follow. The source of the difficulty is the relation between Church and State. If there were no Established Church, and if the Government had nothing to do with ecclesiastical affairs, the difficulty would disappear. The Government has three or four prob-

lems always on hand which are never even suggested in this country, because here Church and State are separate institutions. Mr. Balfour's university scheme for Ireland is an instance in point. It is merely a device to satisfy two classes in the nation who have learned to expect relief from the Government which they should find for themselves. It may be said that Mr. Balfour spoke as a private individual and not as the leader of the party in power, and therefore that his suggestions are not entitled to extended consideration. But that is a mistake; at least he was endeavoring to ascertain public opinion. His project is as follows: In order to placate Roman Catholic Irishmen and make them friendly to the Government, Mr. Balfour proposes to establish a university which should resemble Trinity College, Dublin. It would be open to all denominations, but would have a Roman Catholic teaching-staff and Roman Catholic services in its chapel. But that, of course, would be opposed by the Presbyterians of Ulster, and to appease them Mr. Balfour proposed a Presbyterian university on precisely the same lines at Belfast. His idea is that both universities should be subject to the test acts, and that no public endowment should be given to the chairs in philosophy, theology, and modern history. He would also have the number of the clergy on the governing boards carefully limited. The Presbyterians have already vigorously denounced the scheme, and as yet there are no signs that it is satisfactory to the Roman Catholics. By and by all classes will learn that the Church and the State should be separate, and then we shall have done with all such unworthy attempts to use the Church for political purposes.

## Dr. Berry and Mrs. Parker

The English religious papers all give much space to Dr. Charles A. Berry and Mrs. Joseph Parker, both of whom occupied large places in the affection and the honor of all Nonconformists, and whose passing away has occasioned great sorrow. The account of Dr. Berry's death is singularly pathetic. He had preached in his

own pulpit on Sunday; had taken part in a public meeting in behalf of a public library on Monday; on Tuesday morning had officiated at a wedding; in the afternoon had finished an address at a funeral, had invited all present to join with him in prayer, and was in the midst of an earnest appeal for comfort for those who were suffering most keenly, when he fell, and, before any one could reach him, had breathed his last. The death of Mrs. Parker was not unexpected. Her funeral was the occasion of a remarkable manifestation of affection. In an editorial note the editor of the "British Weekly" says: "At no funeral we have ever seen in London were there more visible and universal signs of grief." Among those who sent messages of sympathy were several of the most prominent clerical representatives of the Church of England. Mrs. Parker had frequently visited the United States, and delighted to entertain Americans in her beautiful home in London. She was interested and active in many forms of religious and philanthropic work, but she was best known in connection with the City Temple, in which she was almost as prominent and vital a figure as her husband. Her death will be mourned by many in this country as well as in England.

#### A Girls' School in Madrid

The position of Spain in the advance of modern ideas is forcibly illustrated by an appeal issued by the International Institute for Girls in Spain. In 1881 Mrs. Gulick established in the city of San Sebastian a school for the purpose of training teachers to instruct the children in the primary and secondary Spanish schools. After ten years of this work, as there was no law against the admission of women to the National and State Universities, it probably never having been supposed that any would seek admission, the preparation of students to pass the State examinations was undertaken. Several Wellesley and Mount Holyoke graduates had been added to the corps of instructors in the San Sebastian school, and in 1894 four of their students received the certificate of completed work from the State Institute of Guipuzcoa at San Sebastian, entitling them to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For the first time in the history

of Spain this diploma was attained by girls who had been taught by women. A year later two of these students matriculated at the University of Madrid, winning at the end of the term the highest mark in the gift of the University in all the studies pursued. The surprise of the congratulating professors on hearing that these students had been taught by women was natural enough, as indicated by a remark of one of the examiners: "I only wish to find out whether these girls know how to think." The learned doctor had evidently not been of the opinion that girls could think. At the outbreak of war between the United States and Spain it was thought prudent to move the school across the border to Biarritz. Thither it went, accompanied by every Spanish member, eleven new students joining in the fall. The Faculty now plan to place the school in Madrid instead of at San Sebastian, as in the capital city it will be in a position of wider influence. The school has been supported by the Woman's Board of Missions connected with the American Congregational Board of Missions and by the gifts of friends. It appeals now to the friends of women's education in America for assistance in continuing and increasing the work, the past success and future importance of which amply justify its call for help. For three hundred years the education of women has been practically prohibited in Spain, and this school is the only one of the kind in the country. By fitting teachers for work in the day-schools connected with the evangelical missions in Spain, by sending its students to the highest institutions of learning, by preparing women for the study of nursing and medicine, by training Christian workers for all departments of Christian activity, and by creating a public opinion which shall start and support other such schools, its importance in the regeneration of Spain can hardly be overestimated. The treasurer of the school, Mr. E. H. Baker, of Greenwich, Conn., will be glad to send full particulars to all interested in this school.

#### For Spanish-Speaking Girls

Perhaps few of our readers are familiar with the charity which is being carried on in Brooklyn for the training of Spanish-speaking boys and girls. It is peculiarly appropriate at this time that we should

hear of it, and, if possible, aid the work which is being done with great self-denial on the part of those most closely connected with it. The Home Training-School for Spanish-speaking Girls was opened in New York in 1890, and is now located at 126 and 173 Macon Street, Brooklyn. The school is mostly filled with Cuban girls, some of whom have been wealthy but who now are penniless. They desire to obtain an education which will enable them to support themselves. The work hitherto has been very successful, and some of the older pupils will soon be prepared to go as teachers to Mexico, Cuba, and Porto Rico. "The Training-School is not under any Society, Church, or Board. It is independent and undenominational, supported by voluntary contributions. Its superintendent, Mrs. C. N. Selden, is employed by the Congregational Home Missionary Society for evangelistic work among the Spanish-speaking people of New York. She gives her entire salary toward the rent of one of the houses occupied by the pupils of the school." This has been called the Cuban refugee work. The special need at present is a separate home for boys. Many boys and girls are waiting to be received, and there is no room for more. Other Associations provide for the relief of the starving islanders, and are seeking to open the doors of the American colleges to the Cuban young men. This work is entirely with the children, and seeks to fit them to make better the condition of their own people when they return to their own lands. There are at present forty-five children to be cared for, and financial aid is imperative. The treasurer of this Christian educational work is Mrs. H. E. R. Jewett, 226 Macon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### Dr. Gunsaulus to Succeed Dr. Hillis

The announcement is now positively made that the Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, has accepted a call to succeed Dr. Hillis as pastor of the Central Church in that city. "The Interior," the leading organ of the Presbyterian denomination in the West, says: "The change implies, however, that hereafter this very important interest will be affiliated with the Congregationalists. The success, now assured, will, we trust, encourage the establishment

of downtown evangelical churches in other cities." The acceptance of the pastorate of the Central Church will leave the Plymouth Church of Chicago without a minister, and this is one of the most influential churches in all the West.

#### Lent in Non-Liturgical Churches

One of the encouraging signs of the times is the tendency to observe Lent in other than the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches. We have observed no disposition whatever toward a growth of ritualism in this willingness to take advantage of a period peculiarly advantageous for Christian work. The number of churches which are planning to observe Holy Week is larger than ever before. The custom is usually to have simple spiritual services, leading up to a proper culmination on Easter Day. One prominent church that we know has a communion service on Thursday evening, to which all the other churches in the locality are invited, and on Friday evening Stainer's "Crucifixion" is rendered by the choir. The other services are such simple preaching services as are usually found in Protestant churches. No time in the year is so favorable for special religious work as the Lenten season. The distractions of society are laid aside, and something approaching co-operation among denominations is more nearly possible than at any other time.

#### Our Merchant Seamen and Their Needs

We venture to say that no class of workmen in this country have fewer helping hands held out to them, or live and work in harder conditions of life, than the sailors of our merchant service entering and sailing from the port of New York. Those who know anything about life in the fo'castle, with its restrictions, privations, narrowness, and tediousness, are not surprised that the sailor returning from a long voyage is inclined to seek through the foggy and muddy channel of dissipation the gayety and companionship from all of which he is deprived for months at a time. There are too few agencies at work in New York and other large seaports to minister to these needs of the sailor on a high plane. One of the organizations, however, that is endeavoring to do such work is the New York Port Society, with a sailors' church in Catharine

Street, and with three reading-rooms in New York and Brooklyn. The Society is organized and conducts its work along religious lines, but endeavors to minister to the comfort of sailors as well as to their religious welfare. Workers in the Society visit vessels, liquor-saloons, the cheap sailor boarding-houses, and also meet seamen at the various rooms of the Society; letters are written to sailors on long voyages, and are received from them; in a word, everything is done that can be done to give seamen the feeling of friendship and companionship of an uplifting sort. The New York Port Society is under the direction of prominent and responsible men. It is entirely non-sectarian, and is supported by voluntary contributions. Like all such works of philanthropy, it is in constant need of funds to carry on its unpretentious and unadvertised but important and far-reaching work. Just at this time, when interest in American commerce on the seas and American seamen has been revived, we commend the work of the Society to the generosity of our readers. Contributions may be sent and further information received by addressing the New York Port Society, 46 Catharine Street, New York City.

#### Presbyterians at Northfield

It is said that the Presbytery of New York has taken Weston Hall at Northfield, one of the largest buildings there, and proposes to reserve it for the use of the Presbytery during the next season. A special committee has been appointed to have charge of this movement, which comes near to a practical indorsement of the Northfield Conventions by the Presbytery. It is already announced that a large delegation from the Presbytery will attend the meetings. The work at Northfield will gain additional importance before the country and the world by this action. We presume that similar action by other denominations would be heartily welcomed.

#### A Jewish Rabbi Honored by Presbyterians

The University of St. Andrews in Scotland, which we suppose represents as well as any other institution the religious life of Scotland, has recently honored itself by conferring the degree of LL.D. on Dr. Adler, the chief Rabbi. It is said that no

Jew was ever before so honored in Scotland. The day before the degree was conferred, Dr. Adler was preaching and lecturing to his own people in Glasgow, in their own synagogues. His Jewish friends are greatly elated at the honor which has been accorded to their great leader. Every instance of the breaking down of race prejudice in this and in every land is an occasion for profound rejoicing. We have recently had occasion to mention several such instances of fraternity and sympathy between Jews and Christians. Why should they not walk side by side as far as they go together?

#### The Bible Society in Japan

The American Bible Society has received a special report from the Rev. John R. Hykes on the Philippine Islands as a field for the work of the Society, which is of value to all interested in the questions now uppermost in the minds of American citizens. We have seen nowhere a clearer statement of the exact social and religious condition of these islands. Mr. Hykes says that the Roman Church has largely lost its hold on the people, because of the miserable character of many of the parish priests. He gives an interesting account of Aguinaldo, and says he found the insurgent leader and those associated with him favorably disposed toward the United States and toward Protestant missions. He says that if the islands were to go back to Spain, nothing could be done; that it is doubtful whether much could be done if they became independent. In other words, the question of religious liberty seems to be largely dependent on American occupation and influence. The Bible Society is getting all possible information in order that it may act wisely and effectually when the doors are opened and religious liberty is assured. The report of Mr. Hykes ought to be widely read.

#### Note

Those who have ever spent a summer at Chautauqua will share in the grief of his more intimate friends in the death of Lewis Miller, of Akron, Ohio, the President of the Chautauqua Assembly, and with Bishop Vincent, the founder of the Chautauqua movement, which owed its success scarcely less to Mr. Miller's business sagacity and Christian consecration than to the unique energy and genius of Dr. Vincent.

# Correspondence

## The Peace Congress

### *To the Editors of The Outlook:*

The tide is beginning to turn, and the people of America are beginning to forget the things that are behind and to reach forward to those before. There is a chance—a fighting chance, the politicians would say—for permanent peace among the nations. The Czar's conference comes nearer every day, and men see that something must come of it. Anything is a gain.

But we have reason to hope for more than "anything." The Czar is right in saying that "the present moment" is the fit time for a united effort for permanent peace. And it is interesting to see that the Pope, the oldest of the sovereigns whom the Czar addressed, and one of the most experienced, instantly recognized the opportunity. He did not think for a moment that the circular was a mere cheese-paring proposal of economy. He said, "This is a chance for a permanent tribunal," or something to that effect.

Some people say that the Czar is insincere. It is hard to say why he should have said one word, if he did not mean it. Insincere or not, he has spoken. He has opened the door—and the door will not shut. Twenty-six men of dignity and experience, representing twenty-six nations which maintain embassies at the Court of St. Petersburg, will meet in one room, to consult on the "maintenance of general peace." It is intimated that our own Government proposes to send Mr. Charlemagne Tower, our new Minister to Russia, as its special envoy. Mr. Reid's name has been mentioned, and Mr. Depew's. The latter was one of the consulting committee in the preparation of the plan of the Bar Association.

There has been no such assembly in nineteen hundred years—that is certain. Was there ever such an assembly before? People have tried for it; William Penn wrote about it; Henri IV. was willing to fight for it; the Emperor of Russia has secured it. Granting, what is probable enough, that the Conference can do nothing about torpedoes, or rapid-firing guns, or cruisers, it can consider—what it is

called for—"some united statement of the principles of right and justice, on which rest the security of States and the welfare of peoples."

There will be brought before it plans with which statesmen are familiar, and new plans. Something will come out of them. The simple plan of the New York Bar will commend itself to "advanced" thinkers. The plan of the International Parliament is less simple, but, like that of the Bar Association, is wrought out in detail. Mr. Blaine's plan, unanimously agreed upon by the Pan-American Congress, is a complete arrangement, if we mean to create a separate court for every difficulty. The Emperor and Count Muravieff say that for twenty years no important treaty has been made which has not put forth the preservation of peace as the object of international policy.

EDWARD E. HALE.

Lend a Hand Office, 14 Bedford Street,  
Boston, February 16, 1899.

## The Cleveland Roberts Petition

### *To the Editors of The Outlook:*

The comments on the above topic in The Outlook of February 4 appear to be considerably in error, owing to the writer not being in possession of all the facts. As I am the author of the petition, and have had close contact with the whole Mormon problem in Utah for the past six years, I may present the following facts:

1. The comments compare the Mormon "priesthood" to "a Dutch Synod or a Congregational Association." But there is practically no likeness whatever between the "priesthood" and such bodies. The latter are in no sense political; the former is chiefly so, though cloaked under a false "religion." The Christian organizations never coerce votes; the "priesthood" wields the Mormon vote almost at will, by sheer authority rather than by argument. The Christian bodies always uphold good government; the "priesthood" says that itself "is the only legitimate power that has a right to rule on the earth, and that "by and by" no other power will be or bear rule; it has passed a universal rule forbidding Mormons to

enter politics without its own permission, and emphatically states that it has the right to dictate how Mormons shall vote, as well as how they shall act in every other relation of life. Roberts himself, as editor of the Salt Lake "Herald," in October, 1895, said that such a rule as the above "would place the control of the respective parties under the church officials, and would give up political affairs entirely into their hands." But now, having at last yielded his manhood to the priesthood under this rule, he is sent to Congress; while Mr. Thatcher, who was a candidate for the Senate but would not submit to this yoke, was expelled from his office as "apostle," and almost from the "Church" itself! The penalty for persistent disobedience of this "priesthood" is given as eternal damnation; alike in voting as in other matters. As is easily seen from history, the system has always sought to seize the reins of government; never more so than to-day. It now holds them firmly throughout Utah, so that there is not a place which can be carried against its will except it be some little mining camp. It also holds the balance of power in Idaho, Wyoming, Arizona, and New Mexico, with strong colonies and similar prospects in Nevada and Colorado. Its tentacles have reached out even to Washington; it controlled there years ago sufficiently to secure Statehood over the protest of our ablest statesmen and of the Christian sentiment of both the Territory and the Nation. The States and Territories which it controls as above have eleven members in Congress to-day, and this fact may have a very important bearing upon the seating of Roberts. The "priesthood" can turn the vote of any Mormon district whichever way it chooses, by arts unknown to the mass of the voters themselves if necessary, always preserving a seeming balance and freedom. Its special telegraph can instruct every block "teacher" during the night preceding an election. If such facts as these do not constitute the "priesthood" a dangerous enemy of our Government, in its interest entirely subversive of the fundamental principles of the Government, such as the freedom of the ballot, it is difficult to see what could do so. If such is the case, any chief representative of it is traitorous to the Nation, and has no

right to sit in her councils. The petition expressly stated this as the ground for its position—not the so-called religious character of the "priesthood" at all.

2. The objection to the third reason of the petition is met by the facts, likewise. If Roberts is the forefront of an organized, or semi-organized, or even unorganized, defiance of the United States, what better reason could there be for denying him a seat? Would the Outlook writer take a bitter enemy of his home into its very bosom and to a share in its councils? On this point there can be no uncertainty, for Congress itself has established the precedent, and it is voiced by this item in the petition. (See reference under 6 below.)

3. That "there is possible room for doubt" as to Roberts's practice of polygamy is not in accord with the facts. The petition states that his crime is "self-confessed;" and such is the fact. His polygamy was a direct issue in the late campaign, and probably elected him. The Governor accused him. He acknowledged the charge. His farcical explanation of "solemn obligation" acknowledges it anew.

4. "Congress has no right to interfere with polygamy in a State," is the gist of this objection. But is this so? Congress had complete jurisdiction over polygamy in Utah as a Territory, up to January 1, 1896. Upon solemn statements and pledges by the Mormon leaders that polygamy and priestly interference in politics had ceased forever, she was admitted in form to the sisterhood of States. But she was not then keeping, and has never since fulfilled, either of these conditions; nor have the leaders ever intended to do so. Having violated her part of the contract, by a universal principle of law, ours is not binding. Is the United States pusillanimously helpless in these premises? Is the whole Nation become the tool of the adulterous Mormon hierarchy so soon? South Carolina could not defy the Nation fifty years ago; can this handful of priests do it now—we who deliver other nations from priestly misrule? Must we pocket the insult, cower before her defiance, and meekly open the door to whatever defiant rout Utah may send?

For one, the writer has seen enough of her and of this mighty country not to believe any such doctrine. She has broken

her part of the contract; Congress, which had power to admit her, certainly has power to state this fact, and to take any necessary action in view of it. The Mormon leaders certainly need something to take the rebellious conceit out of them. To deny the State all representation in Congress so long as these conditions obtain, and to pass a uniform marriage law, and put its enforcement in the hands of United States officers as before, are measures which have been suggested. The very least Congress can do and maintain its self-respect is to deny any polygamist a seat, as the petition asks. The issue is new in American history, but it must be met with the same sterling qualities of conscience and unflinching patriotism which characterized the Fathers. Let not the awful blunder of giving Statehood be perpetuated by letting Utah's defiance go unchallenged!

5. The point of the petition in regard to Roberts not being a citizen seems now to be ill taken. Subsequent light shows that probably the Enabling Act repealed the Edmunds Law in that particular.

6. The Outlook is correct as to the right of Congress to deny Roberts even a temporary seat. The original precedent of Congress was to admit all who brought certificates of election, until the Committee on Elections could consider the case; but after the Rebellion this was changed, and duly elected men were refused any seat at all. (See Congressional Record, 1874, p. 3,818, and back references.) And this point is deserving of special emphasis in opposition to Senator Edmunds's letter, which seems to have overlooked it. Congress can do and should do all that the petition asks, and for the reasons named. And in view of the possibilities of a special session, petitions should be rushed forward at once, and well backed by personal letters. Address letters and petitions to your Representative for the *next* Congress.

N.

#### Nationality in Our Navy

##### *To the Editors of The Outlook:*

That our navy has deservedly won the attention and admiration of the country since it "came, saw, and overcame" so decisively and with swift despatch at Manila and at Santiago is unquestioned. What is the nationality of its personnel

to whom these brilliant achievements are due? Must the foreign-trained man behind the gun bear off the honors, or is the marksmanship of our navy a home product?

We sometimes hear it said that Americans in our navy are as few and far between as in our merchant marine; presumably, those who assert this think what is true of one service is true of the other; but this does not follow. Our merchant marine has for many years fallen into decadence, while our navy has been characterized by a very active growth. Norway affords the best example that now comes to mind of the fact that the merchant service of a nation and its navy are not developed *pari passu*; while its flag, next to that of Great Britain, is oftenest seen in the ports of the world, its navy, to my knowledge, has no significant rank among the Powers.

One would expect, from the cosmopolitan population of our country, to find many naturalized citizens in the ranks of its defenders, both in the army and in the navy, for so they have been in all periods of its history. The Naval Reserves formed no inconsiderable complement of our navy's strength during the late war, and would, in all probability, largely increase its percentage of citizenship.

If any one doubts that ours is an American navy, or speaks disparagingly concerning its composition, let the following statistics enlighten him: There are about 1,500 officers in the navy, all of whom are citizens of the United States. The petty officers in the navy number 6,429; of this number 63 per cent. are native-born, 88 per cent. are citizens of the United States, and of the remainder 62 per cent. have declared their intentions to become citizens. Of the 14,351 men in the general service holding other ratings, 66 per cent. are native-born, 77 per cent. are citizens, and of the remainder 47 per cent. have declared their intentions to become citizens. Of the 2,026 apprentices in the service, over 90 per cent. are native-born. Of the whole number of men in the service, 65 per cent. are native-born, 80 per cent. are citizens; of the remainder, 25 per cent. have declared their intentions to become citizens.

Many of the men in the service have served continuously twenty to thirty years,

and some even longer. Scarcely any of the gun captains in the service during the war were foreigners.

T. J.

#### Mexi-Americans

##### *To the Editors of The Outlook :*

The letter under the above heading in your issue of January 7, p. 76, calls for a few comments. If "H. G." thinks that this Nation has done its whole duty, or any considerable part of it, to the Mexicans of New Mexico, I cannot agree with him. It is true that these people enjoy those very real and important advantages which result from living in the United States; but it has never been recognized that they deserve anything more than this. The position, as I understand it, is this. We found a people engaged in agricultural pursuits, ignorant and unskilled, poor according to our standards, but fairly comfortable according to theirs. Most of us agree that it is good for such a people to come in contact with the progressive civilization of the Anglo-Saxon race, and to adopt it as their own. Few who have enjoyed that civilization would be content with less, and, moreover, those who oppose it are fighting against the inevitable. But this civilization can do two different things: it can assimilate, and it can exterminate or reduce to misery. Which is it doing in New Mexico? "H. G." thinks it is successfully assimilating the Mexican population, because many of those who hold political offices are of that race. Such evidence as this proves nothing. The only true assimilation must be social and economic; and representation in legislative or municipal halls, except as an expression of this, is largely a sham. What are the facts to-day? The Mexican people, as a class, are unskilled and unfitted to compete with Anglo-Saxons. The common schools are of recent origin, and are yet very far from what they ought to be. Education has made very rapid progress of recent years, but this is due to the people of New Mexico, and not to the United States Government, which ought to have provided good educational facilities at the very beginning of our rule. But the common school, as it exists, does not afford the help which the people most need.

These people, in the opinion of those who know them best, have hidden talents

which might be developed to their great advantage. Their ancestors, whether on the Aztec or Spanish side, were people of real ability in the manual arts, and even to this day many beautiful things are made far down in Mexico, away from the advantages of enlightened Anglo-Saxonism! We give these people, through the existing schools, more of the veneer of civilization than of its substance, and in no way do we fit them to hold their own in the commercial struggle for existence. We owe it to them, not merely to aid the ordinary schools, but to establish everywhere among them technical schools, wherein they may acquire skill in many kinds of work, and so fit themselves for the conditions which we force upon them.

The policy of "Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost," finds advocates who justify it by talk of individual freedom and political liberty. All good government should tend to make itself unnecessary, but the cry of "paternalism" should not deter us from doing our duty to those who are as children before us, whether in the private or national sense.

Another very important way in which New Mexico might have been helped is by the construction of government irrigation works. It is well known that the erection of suitable works would immensely increase the area of irrigable, and consequently productive, land in this Territory; and the expense, while great, would be amply repaid in the course of years by increased prosperity and population. Not only has such work not been undertaken, but the efforts of a private company to construct a reservoir on the Rio Grande have been obstructed on perfectly trivial grounds. Contrast with this the action of the British Government in Egypt, where irrigation works of great magnitude have been successfully built.

So I say, if the United States Government cannot do better for the people of the newly acquired tropical lands than it has for the Mexicans of New Mexico, its mission in those countries is a doubtful one from the native point of view. But it can do very much better, and must. Only it must be remembered that the policy which opponents will decry as "paternalism" is the very one which in the long run will make it possible for the new colo-

nies to become self-ruling; while by now granting them a sham independence, we shall only place them in a defenseless position before the guns of commercial and social competition.

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Mesilla Park, New Mexico.

## Notes and Queries

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*It is seldom possible to answer any inquiry in the next issue after its receipt. Those who find expected answers late in coming will, we hope, bear in mind the impediments arising from the constant pressure of many subjects upon our limited space. Communications should always bear the writer's name and address.*

Please inform me as to the following: 1. The most thorough and scholarly edition of Shakespeare published. 2. The best edition of Goethe. 3. The best biography of Browning. 4. The best edition of his poems, *i.e.*, the most scholarly, with notes, etc. 5. Please mention some good work on Browning's poems—something corresponding to Dr. van Dyke's book on Tennyson. Please give other valuable and helpful books on same. 6. The best edition of Dante. Please give in each case publishers and prices, and date of edition if possible. G. H.

1. There is Rolfe's (Harpers), forty volumes, at 60 cents each; W. Aldis Wright's (Macmillan), nine volumes, at \$3 each; and the Temple edition (Macmillan), twenty-three volumes, at 45 cents each. The new Variorum edition, by Furness (Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1895), costs \$50. 2. For his complete works in English take the edition in Bohn's Standard Library (Little, Brown & Co., Boston), fourteen volumes, each \$1.40. 3. Mrs. Sutherland Orr's "Life and Letters of Robert Browning" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston), two volumes, \$3, 1891; also "The Letters of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Barrett" (Harpers), two volumes, \$5, 1899, and "The Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning" (Macmillan), two volumes, \$4, 1897. 4. The Camberwell edition (Crowell Company, Boston), twelve volumes, \$9, 1899; Macmillan's edition, two volumes, each \$3.50, 1897. 5. H. Jones's "Robert Browning as a Philosophical and Religious Teacher" (Macmillan), \$2.25, 1891. Also Vida Scudder's "Life of the Spirit in Modern English Poets" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), \$1.75, 1895, and Stedman's "Victorian Poets." See also Edmund Gosse in the "Century," 1881. 6. For all-round merit there is probably nothing superior to

Longfellow's (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), three volumes, \$4.50 and upwards.

1. Kindly state the most generally accepted interpretation of the Gospel narrative in Matthew viii., 25-33; Mark v., 1-14; Luke viii., 26-34. 2. What mental disease or condition was that indicated by the term "possessed of devils"? 3. Is there any ground of compromise between accepting the thrice-repeated narrative as a literal historical truth, and regarding it as a legend?

R. J. G.

1. It is generally understood by Christian readers that the man (or men, if there were two) was afflicted with mania, and that the mania was dispelled from him and seized upon the swine, but as to the cause of the phenomena opinions widely differ. 2. "Demonic possession, as it appears in the Gospels, is marked by the symptoms of brain and nervous diseases, insanity and epilepsy, and these only. It is always kept distinct from what we may regard as the diabolical possession of a soul that is abandoned to moral evil" (Adeney). 3. The interpreter must take the maniac's point of view, since humoring his fancies was probably the line which Jesus took to heal him. The colloquy of Jesus with the "devils" was a colloquy with the man who fancied himself a legion of them; he may have suggested transferring them to the swine. Animals being susceptible to panic terror, we may suppose that, when Jesus gave the word, the maniac did something which stampeded the part of the herd near him. These communicating their panic to the rest, and the rearmost crowding the foremost toward the precipice, all would successively plunge over. By such an evident ridicule of his fancied tormentors a permanent cure of his madness might naturally be effected as described.

I wish to refer to Mr. Ford's paper, "Franklin's Religion," in the February "Century." Is he not in error in this statement: "But the Calvinistic faith of the Puritans maintained that the physical danger of either matricide or infanticide was as nothing compared with the spiritual risk of the babe dying unbaptized, and so convention decreed that both parent and offspring should be exposed without loss of time, rather than doom the little one to eternal damnation." Such a doctrine is taught, I suppose, in the Roman Catholic Church, but was it held by the Puritans or Calvinists?

E. R. D.

Mr. Ford's statement is inexcusably erroneous. No vestige of authority can

be cited for it from any representative Calvinist. The only distinction that Calvinism recognized among infants was that of the "elect" and the "non-elect"—a distinction with which baptism or the lack of it had nothing to do. It would be also unjust to impute to the Church of Rome any such doctrine as the "eternal damnation" of unbaptized infants. Individual opinions of that sort are on record, but the representative theologians held only this: that infants whose original sin has not been washed away in baptism are deprived of the beatific vision of God, while yet they are as happy as such a privation permits them to be.

May I ask you to help me by suggesting one or two of the best books, in keeping with the trend of modern thought, on the subjects I name: 1. Theology; a book on the general subject. How is Professor W. N. Clarke's? (*a*) The Incarnation, (*b*) the Atonement, (*c*) the Trinity, (*d*) Inspiration, (*e*) Eschatology. 2. A readable church history; I have Fisher's. 3. Evolution from a Christian standpoint. 4. Sociology, such as would help a minister. 5. Science: Astronomy, Geology, etc., popular without being technical, such as would give me illustrations for sermons. 6. The best commentary for one of limited means.

J. N. L.

1. We have commended Professor Clarke's work as of the highest value. It gives adequate treatment to all the topics you name. 2. Try Allen's "Outline of Christian History" (Roberts Brothers, Boston, 75 cents). 3. Le Conte's "Evolution in Relation to Religious Thought" (Appletons, New York, \$1.50). 4. Ely's "Social Aspects of Christianity" (Crowell, New York, 90 cents); Abbott's "Christianity and Social Problems" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New York, \$1.25); Hodge's "Faith and Social Service" (T. Whitaker, New York, \$1.25). For sermon stuff in science, see "Dictionary of Scientific Illustrations" (Whittaker, New York, \$2). For the two sciences named see Young's "Lessons in Astronomy" (Ginn, New York, \$1.20), and Dana's "Geological Story Briefly Told" (American Book Company, New York, about \$1). 6. Instead of trying to find—what does not yet exist—a satisfactory Commentary on the entire Bible, the better way is to seek the really good ones at hand for single books, as Dillmann's on Genesis.

1. Will you kindly suggest some works which will help in the cultivation of the power

of public prayer? Besides Beecher's, is there any other collection of sufficient dignity of language and exaltation of spirit to serve as models? 2. I have seen the statement that 60,000 people are born into the world for every convert made to Christianity. Has it any foundation? 3. What are the works to recommend to one who wishes to acquire a love of nature and an appreciation of her spiritual teachings? 4. Can you give some estimate of the relative value of the Yale Lectures on Preaching delivered since Beecher?

C. B. W.

1. "Pulpit Prayers by Eminent Preachers" (Armstrong & Son, New York, \$1.50); Andrew Murray's little books, "The Ministry of Intercession" and "With Christ in the School of Prayer" (The Revell Company, New York); Kidder's "Helps to Prayer" (Eaton & Mains, New York, \$3.50). 2. Having no time to verify the figures, we will assume their correctness. But they illustrate the frequent abuse of statistics. Nearly as many die as are born, a fact which disposes of the notion that the birth-rate hopelessly distances the rate of conversion. 3. Wordsworth's Poems; Dr. Hugh Macmillan's "Bible Teachings in Nature" (Macmillan, New York, \$1.50); "The Spring of the Day, Discourses on the Religious Interpretation of Nature" (by the same), and the "Cyclopædia of Nature Teachings," with an introduction by Dr. Macmillan (T. Whittaker, New York, \$1.50 and \$2.50). 4. The series is too numerous for us to undertake it.

1. Kindly tell me if Hegel's "Logic" is translated entire into English, and if so, where I can get it. 2. Also, where I can get the best translation of his "Philosophy of History." 3. Can you tell me if Schleiermacher's "Monologues" are translated into English, and who are the publishers? 4. I am reading the life of Christ, and have been using Edersheim, Neander, and Dr. Gilbert's "Student's Life." None of these is satisfying to me. Can you tell me if there is a life of Christ, which upholds the negative side in regard to miracles, that is still reverent in spirit and does justice to the moral greatness of Jesus? Do the lives of Strauss, Weiss, or Beyschlag do this, or can you mention any others?

S. H. G.

1. It has been translated by Professor Wallace, of Oxford, and is published by the Clarendon Press, whose New York house is Henry Frowde & Co. (14 shillings). 2. Sibree's translation (in Bohn's Library) can be had of the Macmillan Company, New York (\$1.50). 3. We have not been able to discover it. 4. Dr. James Free-

man Clarke's "Life and Times of Jesus as Related by Thomas Didymus" is the book you want. (Lee & Shepard, Boston, \$1.75.)

I am reading Mr. Granville Ross Pike's "The Divine Drama," with keen pleasure and rich profit. It is worthy of all the favorable comment The Outlook has given it. Many of your readers, as well as myself, I think, would like to know something about Mr. Pike.

N. M.

Mr. Pike is a clergyman, at present (we think) without charge, residing in Chicago, and about forty-three years of age. He received his A.B. and A.M. degrees from Hamilton College, took his theological course at Auburn Theological Seminary (Presbyterian), and has held pastorates in New York, South Dakota, and Illinois. His post-graduate course was taken in philosophy and sociology at Chicago University. Previous to the publication of the book which has brought him deserved distinction, he had been an occasional contributor to the "Bibliotheca Sacra," etc. As an Institute of Social Theology on the lines of the best modern thought, the "Divine Drama," published by the Macmillan Company (New York), deserves to be widely read as one of the more notable books of last year, and a notable book for any year.

"H. E. J.," who in your issue of December 31 asks your opinion as to the possibility of such a study of the "Divine Comedy" as would make it profitable at a weekly devotional meeting, might find aid in his undertaking in an essay on "The Spiritual Sense of Dante's Divina Commedia," by Dr. William T. Harris, of the National Bureau of Education (D. Appleton & Co., 1889).

G. H.

Persons desirous to complete sets of the "Missionary Herald," and of the Annual Reports of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, can be put in correspondence with one who would be glad to donate certain back numbers, covering a long past period, by sending their addresses to Miss Adele Brown, Stockbridge, Mass.

## Bits of Fun

Some families are so old they have become monotonous.—*Detroit Journal*.

Author (after completing a new book): "There, that will make me more immortal than ever."—*Fliegende Blätter*.

Giving Herself Away.—Mistress—Jane, I've mislaid the key of my escritoire. I wish you'd just fetch me that box of odd keys; I dare

say I can find one to open it. Jane—It's no use, ma'am. There isn't a key in the 'ouse as 'll fit that desk.—*Punch*.

The Waterbury "Republican" laughs at the New Haven paper which alludes pathetically to a "fatal drowning accident." This recalls the headline in an esteemed Hartford contemporary recently, which, with equal pathos, read "Suicide His Last Act." Very probable.—*Hartford Courant*.

J. H. McCarthy, the son of Justin McCarthy, who is lecturing in this country on Omar Khayyám, says that after a lecture in Brooklyn one of the hearers thanked him for his exposition of the Persian poet's work, and added: "I never before knew the difference between Omar Khayyám and Hunyadi Janos."

Miss Greene—You sing in the Wesley Street Church, don't you? Miss Crochet—Yes. Miss Greene—Then you must know that gentleman over opposite. I have seen him going into the Wesley Street Church Sunday after Sunday. Miss Crochet—Oh, yes; he fills in the intermissions when the choir is not singing. He is the pastor.—*Boston Transcript*.

Whoever is collecting examples of queer typographical errors is invited to record the fact that in the proof of the notice of the Episcopal church entertainment, sent in from the "News" composition-room Monday night, the Second West Virginia Band was announced as having on its programme "Mozart's Twelfth Massachusetts." We are so military here now that no compositor could be expected to consider "Twelfth Mass" as meaning anything but "Twelfth Massachusetts."—*Greenville News*.

Having read to her pupils a description of the sinking of the Merrimac, the teacher some days later asked her pupils what the word "catamaran," then used, meant. These are some of the answers: "A catamaran is a mounting lion." "The catamaran is a savage officer in the Phillipose Islands." "A catamaran carries clubs in a golf game." "The catamaran is the place in Chicago where the Cat Show was held." "The catamaran was a convention hall prise." "The catamaran is the proper name for a catboat and war ram together like the Catadin." "Hobson obtained a catamaran from the Spanish officers which was all he had to eat."—*Kansas City Star*.

The "Club Woman" tells an amusing story of a party of women who recently visited Pike's Peak. A youth, still in knee-breeches, although he wore a collar of extraordinary height and stiffness, was their guide, but his knowledge of the points of interest appeared to be slight. "Every few minutes he stood up and shouted the names of certain boulders and streams. When we were nearly at the top, he called out: 'On the right is the Lion's Mouth!' 'Why is it called the Lion's Mouth?' asked a skeptical lady, who had pestered him with 'whys' all the way. 'Aw, I dunno,' said the lad, tired of being asked for information. 'I was told to holler these names. I dunno why nothin'. It's my job to holler, and so I holler.'"

# For the Little People



## Days and Nights

By Elizabeth Lincoln Gould

If days were only twice as long,  
'Twould be a splendid thing!  
'Cause, don't you know, 'fore you're *quite*  
dressed,  
The breakfast-bell will ring;  
And then it's time to go to school;  
And then run home at noon,  
And back to school; and four o'clock  
'Most always comes real soon;  
And then you just begin to play,  
And then it's time for tea;  
And then, in such a *little* while,  
Your bedtime comes, you see!

If nights were only twice as long,  
'Twould be a splendid thing!  
'Cause, don't you know, when you're  
tucked up,  
Sometimes your mother'll sing;  
And first you lie and watch the stars,  
Or maybe there's a moon;  
And then you get all nice and warm  
And sleepy pretty soon;  
And then, perhaps, you shut your eyes;  
And then your mother'll say,  
"Have I a little boy that means  
To lie in bed all day?"

## The American Flag

Our flag is not the first flag raised on these shores. Columbus, when he landed, raised the flag of Spain, which was a quartered flag of red and white, two quarters of each. On the red fields or quarters were yellow castles; on the white fields or quarters, red lions. Columbus had also a flag known as the flag of the expedition, just as our regiments to-day have a regimental flag. The expedition banner was white, on which was a green cross, with an F and Y for Ferdinand and Ysabel, the King and Queen of Spain. The next important flag that was raised on these shores was the flag of England. This flag is the St. George cross of red on a white field. In 1606 Scotland and England were united, and then the flag of Scotland—the St. Andrew's cross of white on a blue field—was combined with the cross of St.

George, and known as the King's colors. The red cross of St. George on the white field is still the flag of England. This shows us that we inherited the red, white, and blue that we have put in our National flag. The colonists, when they had been here some time, conceived the idea of being an independent people. Many of the colonists from England had come to this country for religious freedom; they hated the Catholics, and the cross in the English flag was an offense to some of them; so they cut the cross from the English flag in Salem, Mass., not in disloyalty to England, but as a protest against a sign which to them represented a creed or sect of religion that was offensive to them. The authorities at the head of the colonies were in great distress. They could not approve the act, for that would bring punishment from England; they dared not condemn it, lest the feeling might be deeper than they knew in the colonies, and then there would be trouble at home. So the King's colors floated over the castle in Boston Harbor because it was the King's, and the military companies in the colonies each chose their own color.

The colonists soon learned that no notice was taken of the decision in regard to the flag, and they grew the more independent. They had to fight their own battles and protect their homes at their own expense, and they formed unions as early as 1645. Not long after, war in England left that country without a king, and the colonies grew closer together. A few years later Massachusetts coined her own silver coins, on which appeared a pine-tree. This symbol was put on a red flag. The upper inner corner, called the field, was white. On this was the cross of St. George, with the pine-tree in the upper corner of the field. This, probably, was the first flag of the colonists. The King was angry when he learned that Massachusetts had made coins, but was appeased when told the pine-tree was an oak. As the King had hidden in an oak-tree after a battle, he thought the selection was a tribute to him, an evidence of loyalty on the part of the colonists. Each colony

had a seal that was used on legal papers, and these seals are now on the State flags.

Many of the flags of the separate colonies bore the word "Liberty," showing that all the colonies were thinking of an independent government; but the mottoes and emblems differed. It is not known positively what flag led the soldiers at the battle of Bunker Hill. But a flag that all would recognize, that would mean the same thing to all the soldiers, became necessary. There were thirteen colonies, and flags having thirteen stripes were common, but the stripes varied in color; they were white and red, or white and yellow, or red and blue, or yellow and green. Whatever their colors, thirteen was the number of stripes. In 1775 the Continental Congress was in session in Philadelphia, and a flag for the use of the Continental army and navy had to be devised. A committee was appointed to consult with General Washington. We must remember that there were still many people in the colonies who were loyal to England, and who were at war to secure freedom, not from England, but from oppressive power, from oppressive governors sent out by England, who, as these people believed, exceeded their authority and did not govern the colonies as England wished them governed. No flag would be acceptable to these people that did not recognize the authority of the mother country.

The flag devised had thirteen alternate red and white stripes, representing the thirteen colonies. The flag had in the upper corner a blue field on which were the red cross of St. George, and the white of St. Andrew. This flag represented the sentiment and ideals of the colonists—a just, representative government under English rule. This flag was not long-lived. On July 2, 1776, the American Congress declared the right of the colonists to be free and independent. On July 4 the Declaration of Independence was adopted, but the new country was without a representative flag until June, 1777. Then Congress declared the National flag to be thirteen stripes, seven red and six white, as in the colonists' flag, with thirteen white stars on a blue field. This flag, it is said, was made under Washington's directions in a house in Philadelphia which is still pointed out as the birthplace of the National flag. It is a two-story, dormer-

window house, having a store-front on the first floor. At that time it was an upholsterer's store, and the flag was made by the widow who conducted the business. Not far away is the grave of Benjamin Franklin, who did so much for his country, and who helped to decide on its flag. This flag of stars and stripes was displayed on the public buildings and on the American vessels. A new country had been born, a new government, a new people, a new flag—the American. When Vermont and Kentucky were admitted to the United States, two stripes and two stars were added. When Illinois was admitted, in 1818, there were twenty States in the Union, and then the people realized that the vast country would divide into States, and the flag, if enlarged as each State entered, would lose its beauty and become cumbersome. In April, 1818, Congress passed a law that the National flag should be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white, with twenty stars, white on a blue field, and that every new State admitted should be represented by an additional star on the union of the flag. Now there are forty-five stars. There are other laws governing the flag. A garrison flag is thirty-six by twenty feet. This is the official flag at all army posts.

The President of the United States has a flag—red, with a blue star, having the coat-of-arms surrounded by white stars. This flag flies when the President is aboard a vessel. The Treasury Department has a flag—red and white vertical stripes, with a white field on which is an eagle with outspread wings, about which thirteen stars are arched. The Union Jack is the union of the National flag, white stars on a blue field. Yachts have a flag, or ensign, which identifies them as American. Flags are a language, the real language of nations. They express the nations' strength, character, and ideals. They protect the citizens who claim protection anywhere among civilized people.

The flag represents home, family, all that the people love, and a true man will die to protect his country's flag. In battle men rally about the flag that represents their country, that tells them of their country. When soldiers are discouraged, they have been cheered and strengthened in the midst of losing battles by the sight of their nation's flag. To us it means liberty,

home, country, protection. We love and respect it, and the anniversary of its birth, June 14, may yet be a National holiday, recognized by the people. In many schools special exercises are given on this day. The flag is saluted night and morning by the soldiers in camp, by the sailors on war-ships.

In the harbor of New York is an island used as an army post, where the Commander of the East has his headquarters.

Here and at all army posts it is the custom to fire a sunset gun and dip the flag. When that gun is fired, it echoes over the cities near and on this harbor; the people know, when they hear it, that the National flag is being saluted, and it is not an uncommon thing to see small boys remove their hats as the boom sounds over the water.

To respect and honor the flag is to honor one's home.

## The Home Club

### The Ever-Present Problem

The domestic servant problem has been approached from another standpoint. A college girl who needed money to complete her course decided that domestic service was the field of employment that offered the best financial return. She made application and was engaged as waitress and chambermaid in a family employing a cook and a nurse; later she substituted as a cook for a few days, and liked the work so much better in the kitchen than upstairs that she offered her services for that position, and kept it for several months. The first discovery she made as a servant was that the bed and belongings of the servants' room were all that they ought not to be—the bed hard and uncomfortable; the bedstead fell in the night. The second discovery was that the work was so hard that the mere opportunity to lie down made sleep possible. The tools given for work, brooms, brushes, cloths, were not adapted to the work. The broom was so heavy that the mere carrying of it was tiresome; to use it meant complete exhaustion. When in a cook's position, this college girl discovered that neither kitchen nor dining-room had been planned with a view to the convenience of doing the necessary work. Closets were at inconvenient places, and the distances between the range and the tables and kitchen closets greatly added to the work of the cook. The meals were planned without regard to the routine work of the kitchen, roasts being ordered on baking-days and boiled dinners on ironing-days. This, the college girl decided, was due wholly to the entire ignorance of the mistress as to the work that must be done

to carry out her own instructions. Sixteen or eighteen hours a day represented a day's work when the mistress entertained. She required just as much service after these extra demands on time and strength. To quote: "If Thoreau is right in calling the kitchen the heart, the left ventricle, the very vital part of the house, surely some careful consideration must go into its management. If the mistress of the house has other work that she thinks is of greater importance, then she must put a woman of brains in charge of it, give her a free hand, and judge her work by its results."

"First get your woman of brains," will be the comment, logical and imperative, of all readers.

There is no question that the domestic servant problem is the most serious problem we face. It combines all other problems in housekeeping. Economy, sanitation, nutrition, hygiene, nerves, manners, morals, are all part of it. Its solution is for the mistress, never the maid.

Doubtless women's usually false ideas of economy are responsible for much of the discomfort and dissatisfaction of the maids. A comfortable room, bed, and leisure at some part of the day are the absolute right of every servant, whether she be the only servant or one of many. There should be also a kitchen that can be kept in order easily; with closets and tables so arranged and placed as to reduce labor to a minimum, and every labor-saving device that will enable an intelligent servant to accomplish her work in the least time. This means that the mistress should, like the manufacturer, watch

the market, and add to her plant all that aids economy of exertion.

Doubtless the reply of the proprietor of a house-furnishing store, when he was asked for a knife-cleaning machine, "My customers never interest themselves in those patented things for the kitchen. They keep so many servants that they have no use for labor-saving devices," might, so far as lack of interest goes, apply to many who keep but one servant.

A progressive housekeeper, who was anxious to run her house with the greatest economy of effort, discovered that a mangle reduced the work on laundry-days several hours. She considered that twenty dollars that brought such results was a good investment, and now she does not dread the summer because of the increased laundry-work. The winter demonstrated its value. A dish-washer that gave the one maid her evenings, because dinner and breakfast dishes could be washed together and did not need drying, has brought a new life into that kitchen, and guests are not inflictions. Carpet-sweepers are an absolute necessity in these days of heavy rugs. Washing-machines would be if their value could be demonstrated. A hose from the faucet to the machine makes even a stupid girl friendly to their use. Most servants object to filling and emptying them. Zinc-covered tables, hardwood or painted floors, gas ranges, glass doors to closets, and open plumbing, are the common belongings of most housekeepers to-day, and the best friends of cleanliness.

The statement is made that maids will not use the devices that aid labor-saving. What would a manufacturer who put in a plant to produce better results do with the workmen who refused to use it? It is just this that makes the domestic servant problem. The servant so stupid as not to see the advantage of saving her strength and time is a mere machine, subject to the disarrangement of a machine, and incapable of meeting emergencies. Emergencies are the daily experiences of every housekeeper, and on brains, upstairs and down, in parlor and kitchen, depend the question whether such emergencies become incidents or disasters.

The successful mistress of a household combines the highest attributes of executive ability. She is a financier, a chemist, an artist, a diplomat, a social leader, a

philanthropist, an altruist, a lawyer, a logician, above all a lover. She is never too tired, too absorbed, to give her sympathy, her love, in response to every demand made upon it.

### Plum Pudding

The author of "Foods and Feeding," Dr. Thompson, has given to the "St. James's Gazette," of London, the following recipe for plum pudding:

1 lb. raisins—stoned; 1 lb. currants—washed and dried; 6 oz. candied peel (mixed) cut in small pieces; 1 lb. suet—chopped as fine as possible;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. bread-crumbs—fine;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. sugar; a pinch of salt; six or eight eggs (about nine eggs make a pound); a full wineglass of brandy; a little grated nutmeg; a little milk.

To be tied up tightly in a cloth or basin and boiled for six hours. It may be long kept hanging in a dry place, and is by some regarded as improved thereby.

The dietist says that the plum pudding contains proteids, represented in the eggs; hydro-carbons, in the suet; carbo-hydrates, in the candied peel. In answer to the question whether, weight for weight, plum pudding was the equivalent of beefsteak, he replied that such parallels could not be drawn, but a fatty steak and plum pudding were pretty evenly balanced in food values. In the interview Dr. Thompson said:

The stomach's the thing. Variety is the law of nature, and therefore, when a man wants to be dieted, you examine him well, you find out what his pursuits are, what recreation he takes, and you ask him for his own experience, and then you can make a dietary for him. But there are no universal laws of diet. I have often said, and I repeat it, "I don't know a wholesome dish, and I don't know any unwholesome dish." There is nothing of which you can say that it suits everybody, and hence the old proverb, "What is one man's meat is another man's poison."

### A New Magazine

The mothers who have children interested in birds, or who wish to arouse an interest in birds, will be glad to know that a bi-monthly magazine has been established by the Macmillan Company (New York), entitled "Bird Lore," edited by Mr. Frank M. Chapman. It is in no sense a children's magazine, but it promises to present the subject of birds most intelligently to the family. It would make a good "reader" for schools. "Bird Lore" is the organ of the Audubon Societies,

# Scribner's New Publications

## Two Important Theological Works

### The Christian Conquest of Asia

By JOHN HENRY BARROWS, D.D.

Studies and Personal Observations of Oriental Religions. 12mo, \$1.50.

Dr. Barrows's book, which is, in some degree, the outcome of the World's Parliament of Religions, and of the author's trip through the far East in 1897, is an extended account of the results achieved by the introduction of Christianity into Asia during this century. The exact religious condition of the Asia of to-day is clearly detailed.

### Catholicism

### Roman and Anglican

By A. M. FAIRBAIRN, D.D., LL.D.

Crown 8vo, \$2.00.

"We strongly recommend the mastery of these papers here reprinted as the best possible preparation for an intelligent comprehension of the present ecclesiastical situation in England. . . . The essays are excellent studies, and in every way up to Dr. Fairbairn's previous work."—*Glasgow Herald*.

## An Authoritative Narrative of the Santiago Campaign

### In Cuba with Shafter. By Lieut.-Col. J. D. Miley

With 10  
portraits of  
leading  
Generals.

Colonel Miley was General Shafter's Chief-of-Staff during the Santiago Campaign. His book is an authoritative description, from the headquarters point of view, of the difficulties and obstacles which the United States troops encountered and of how they were overcome. The information is based on the testimony of those who were behind the scenes as well as on the stage, and the book will undoubtedly be accepted as the authorized presentation of the campaign. 12mo, \$1.50.

With  
4 maps  
from official  
sources.

### The Amateur Cracksman. By E. W. Hornung

Raffles, the hero of Mr. Hornung's new story, is the most fascinating rascal of modern fiction. A gentleman born and bred, he enters upon an astonishing career of crime, and the combination which he shows of resource and cunning, of patience and precision, of headwork and handiwork, stamps him as a veritable artist in crime, well worthy to rank with his counterpart, Sherlock Holmes. 12mo, \$1.25.

### King Noanett

By F. J. STIMSON.

A Story of Old Virginia and the Massachusetts Bay. *Fourth edition. Sq. 12mo, \$2.00.*

Charles Scribner's Sons have acquired Mr. Stimson's novel "King Noanett." The new edition contains four additional illustrations from landscape sketches of scenes described in the book.

### If I Were a Man

By HARRISON ROBERTSON

The Story of a New-Southerner. (*Ivory Series.*) 16mo, 75 cents.

A charming story in which love and politics are delightfully intermingled. The author is a well-known newspaper man, and a story-teller of exceptional ability.

## Ready Next Week

### Strong Hearts. By George W. Cable

In these stories Mr. Cable returns to the field which gave him his best fame and his readers their greatest pleasure—New Orleans and its mingled races. "The Entomologist" has for its heroine one of those women who are especially Cable's creation—one who belongs with the heroines of "The Grandissimes" and with "Madame Delphine." That story and "The Taxidermist" both have all the charm of "Old Creole Days" with added power, while showing Mr. Cable's strength in an altogether new direction. 12mo, \$1.25.

### The Orchestra and Orchestral Music. By W. J. Henderson

Mr. Henderson's book is the first volume in the Music Lover's Library, a series designed for the amateur. The book is broad in scope and popular in character, dealing with the historical, biographical, anecdotal, and descriptive aspects of the subject as well as with its purely musical and æsthetic features. *With portraits and illustrations.* 12mo, \$1.25 net.

### Mezzotints in Modern Music. By James Huneker

Mr. Huneker's book treats of the modern masters of instrumental music—Brahms, Tschai-kowsky, Chopin, Richard, Strauss, Liszt, and Wagner—in a manner that will be sure to attract wide attention. For his biographical studies are etched in deep and strong lines, while his analyses of the works of these composers go to the very heart of the subject. 12mo, \$1.50.

**CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS** 153-157 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK



*"The Study of History is a Study of Humanity, not in ideal conditions, but as Humanity exists."*

Pres't Charles Kendall Adams.

... The very many volumes representing Literature, recently issued, hurriedly made, and extensively advertised, are, for the most part, mere *figments of the Imagination*, with plots, and intrigues and dramatizations of *ideal conditions*.

*"Truth is stranger than Fiction,"* and History not only furnishes a Literature based upon Truth, *"as Humanity exists,"* but also the *most valuable information* in the world.

## History for Ready Reference,

in five imperial volumes, upon the compilation of which MR. LARNED spent so many years, is composed of *the gems of history*, selected from the *whole range of historical writing*. It opens up over 12,000 volumes in quotation and reference. A *System* is given to *the great body of History*. Its *Inter-Relations* are shown as in no other work. It is History, not by one man, but by hundreds of men, in as many styles and from as many points of view. Its plan of *Ready- and Cross-Reference* is unique. No other work has stronger endorsements. It represents *the worth, the beauty, and the dignity of History*, and has been justly pronounced *the greatest historical work of the Nineteenth Century*.

Write for "Specimen Pages" and full information. Sent, carriage free, to responsible subscribers on easy payments. SOLICITORS EMPLOYED.

THE C. A. NICHOLS CO., Publishers,  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## NEW ART CATALOGUE



A second volume of our catalogue is now ready, including 6,000 subjects. Vol. I., dated 1887, contains 10,000 subjects. Vol. II., dated 1898, and our American View Catalogue, illustrated. Send 15 cents for the set, or 8 cents for the

new one, if you have the others. Lantern slides and enlargements for schools. Photo mounting.

Soule Photograph Co. 336 Washington St.  
Boston, Mass.

## Sacred Songs No. 1.

Containing 226 Hymns with music, including all the latest and best new songs of the authors with others, \$25 per 100. Sample Copy sent post free, 20c.

C. E. EDITION, 259 PIECES, together with Scripture Readings, \$30 per 100; \$3.60 per doz. Sample Copy sent post free, 25c.

THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO., New York and Chicago

**READ** The Ladies' Home Journal  
The Saturday Evening Post

**STAMPED STEEL CEILINGS**  
H. S. NORTHROP SEND FOR CATALOGUE  
27 Cherry Street, New York

## NEW BOOKS

### Lone Pine

The Story of a Lost Mine. By R. B. TOWNSEND. 12mo, \$1.25.

A tale of the adventures of a white man in New Mexico with Indians, both honest and treacherous. The white man, by dint of good marksmanship with rifle and revolver, and also by dint of quick wits, rescues from marauding Navajoes the girl whom they have stolen, and vanquishes his enemies. The book is full of incident and of descriptions, accurate as well as picturesque, of life among the Pueblos.

### The New Far East

A Study of Present Political Conditions and Prospects. By ARTHUR DIOSY, Vice-Chairman of the Council of the Japan Society. With 12 illustrations from special designs by Kubota Beisen of Tokio, a reproduction of a cartoon designed by His Majesty the German Emperor, and a specially drawn map. 8vo, \$3.50.

The author shows that Japan is not only a travelers' paradise, but also the land of a brave and serious nation of fighting and thinking men; a nation capable of being, and determined to be, a dominant factor in the Eastern world. China, credited until her overthrow with boundless stores of latent strength, is shown to be an inert mass, drifting toward disintegration.

### The West Indies

A History of the Islands of the West Indian Archipelago, together with an account of their Physical Characteristics, Natural Resources, and Present Condition. By AMOS KIDDER FISKE, A.M., author of "The Jewish Scriptures," "The Myths of Israel," etc. No. 55 in *The Story of the Nations Series*. Fully illustrated. Large 12mo, \$1.50; half leather, gilt top, \$1.75.

The events of the past year have begotten, at least in the United States, a new and keener interest, not only in Cuba and Puerto Rico, but in all of that group of American islands which still remain so largely under European control. Professor Fiske's purpose has been to compress within the compass of one moderate volume, and yet to present with adequate form and color and in a popular style, the information about the West Indies—their history and physical aspects, their natural resources and material condition, their political relations and apparent destiny—which would meet the needs of that numerous but undefinable person, the "general reader."

### G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

New York and London

Our Great 30 Days Offer Extended to **OUTLOOK** Readers

**A MILLION-DOLLAR  
LIBRARY FOR \$30.**

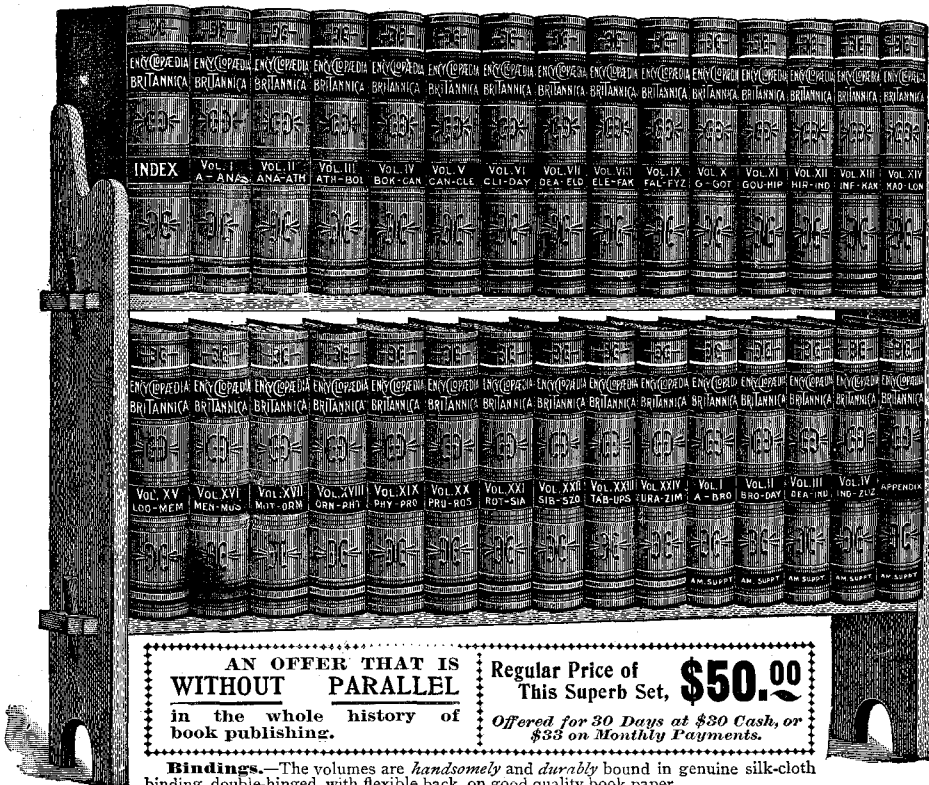
- A **LIBRARY** that cost over \$1,500,000 to prepare.
- A **LIBRARY** so complete that it covers the entire range of human knowledge.
- A **LIBRARY** so reliable that it has become the standard of all English-speaking countries of the world.
- A **LIBRARY** so compact that it places readily before you complete knowledge of every subject.

# Encyclopædia Britannica

IN (30) **THIRTY SUPERB SINGLE VOLUMES--30 DAY OFFER.**

Entire Set Sent  
on Payment of **\$1.<sup>00</sup>**  
Only . . . .

Balance payable in Sixteen  
Monthly Payments of \$2.00 each.



**AN OFFER THAT IS  
WITHOUT PARALLEL**  
in the whole history of  
book publishing.

Regular Price of  
This Superb Set, **\$50.<sup>00</sup>**  
Offered for 30 Days at \$30 Cash, or  
\$33 on Monthly Payments.

**Bindings.**—The volumes are *handsomely and durably* bound in genuine silk-cloth binding, double-hinged, with flexible back, on good quality book paper.

**THIS NEW EDITION of the popular Allen Reprint** of this famous work is supplied with a

## NEW COMPLETE APPENDIX VOLUME

in addition to our exhaustive American Supplement. This appendix volume takes every important title in the work and gives all the knowledge that is new or recent concerning it, bringing information **down to date**. It contains **also 52 New Maps**, including the new Government Map of Klondike, Hawaii, Cuba. Thus, with our supplemental volumes, the Britannica becomes the *latest* as well as the *greatest*.

**ABSOLUTELY COMPLETE.**—This edition will contain every one of the **8,000 illustrations**, **700 maps**, and **25,000 articles** found in the original, and while at less than one-third the price, it will be *essentially equal to the original edition*.

**Consider the advantage of a family which has these volumes** over one which has not, or which has a cheap, three or four volume, *unreliable*, so-called encyclopædia. When information is wanted by parents or children, here it is close at hand, and above all it is *reliable*. The members of the family become accustomed to refer to its

pages; in a few years they possess a fund of knowledge worth many times the price of the work.

**NO RISK.**—The set may be returned to us any time within ten days, if not satisfactory, and the money will be returned.

**ORDER NOW** and take advantage of this splendid chance to secure this unrivaled fund of universal knowledge.

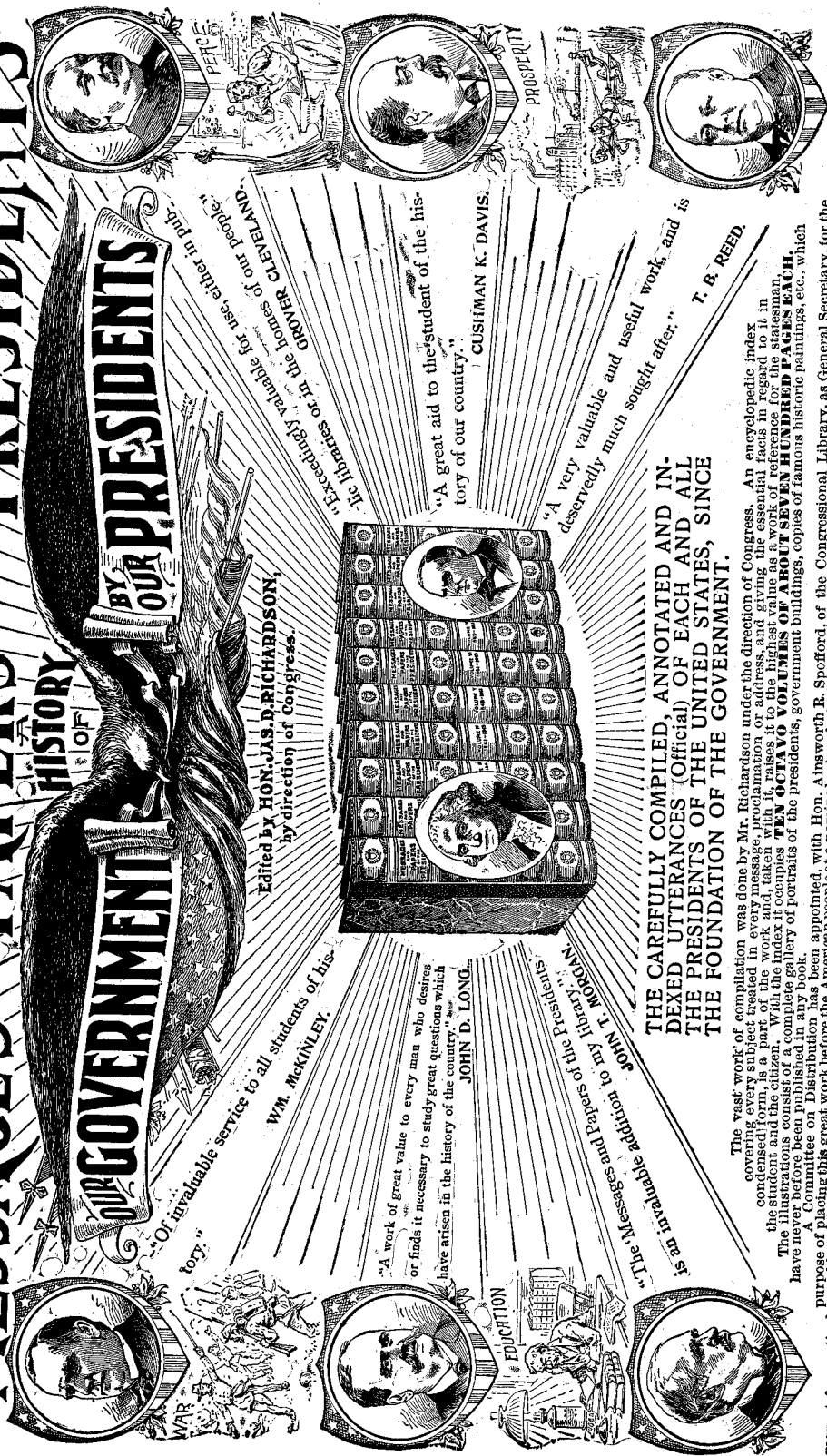
Sign this application or write for fuller particulars.

HENRY G. ALLEN & CO., 150 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

Gentlemen: I desire to take advantage of your special offer on the Encyclopædia Britannica to the Outlook readers, and inclose \$1.00 as initial payment. Send full particulars, and if found satisfactory I will order the set, paying for it in monthly payments of \$2.00; otherwise the money to be returned to me.

HENRY G. ALLEN & CO., Publishers, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

# "MESSAGES AND PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS"



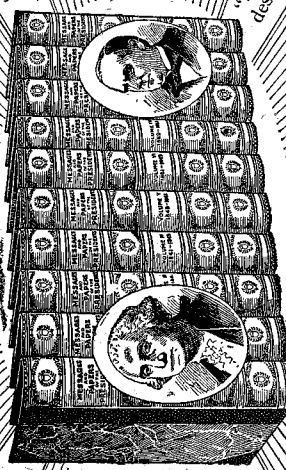
OUR GOVERNMENT  
BY OUR PRESIDENTS

Edited by HON. JAS. D. RICHARDSON,  
by direction of Congress.

"Exceedingly valuable for use, either in pub-  
lic libraries or in the homes of our people."  
GROVER CLEVELAND.

"A great aid to the student of the his-  
tory of our country."  
CUSHMAN K. DAVIS.

"A very valuable and useful work, and is  
deservedly much sought after."  
T. B. REED.



THE CAREFULLY COMPILED, ANNOTATED AND IN-  
DEXED UTTERANCES (Official) OF EACH AND ALL  
THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, SINCE  
THE FOUNDATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The vast work of compilation was done by Mr. Richardson under the direction of Congress. An encyclopedic index covering every subject and in every message, proclamation or address, and giving the essential facts in regard to it in condensed form, is a part of the index. It makes it to the highest value as a work of reference for the statesman. The illustrations consist of a complete gallery of portraits of the presidents, government buildings, copies of famous historic paintings, etc., which have never before been published in any book.

The purpose of placing this set of books in the hands of the American people at a nominal price—but a trifle more than the cost of manufacture and distribution. A postal card request for particulars, addressed to him as below, will bring serving pending further action. On all requisits accompanied by a deposit of ONE DOLLAR, a set of the books will be laid aside and reserved pending further action. If you decide within ten days not to make application for the work, the amount will be refunded. All requests for further information will receive prompt attention in regular order, if addressed to

"Of invaluable service to all students of his-  
tory."  
WM. McKINLEY.

"A work of great value to every man who desires  
or finds it necessary to study great questions which  
have arisen in the history of the country."  
JOHN D. LONG.

"The Messages and Papers of the Presidents  
is an invaluable addition to my library."  
JOHN T. MORRIS.

"The  
Light  
Running"

**DENSMORE** "The World's  
Greatest  
Typewriter"



Not an experiment, for it has been upon the market for eight years, with large and constantly increasing sales.

Only make with ball-bearing type-bar joints on which light touch, lasting alignment, and durability so much depend.

Densmore Typewriter Co. 316 Broadway New York

PRICE  
\$**60**

**\$40**

**SAVED**

**Wellington Typewriter No. 2**

EQUAL TO ANY \$100 MACHINE ON  
THE MARKET AND SUPERIOR TO ALL  
IN SEVERAL IMPORTANT FEATURES.

A few of its features, Permanent Alignment, Visible Writing, Simplicity, Durability and Portability.

**10 DAYS' TRIAL FREE** to any responsible person desiring it.

Our Catalogue tells all about it. Send for it.

The Williams Mfg. Co., Ltd., Box 45, Plattsburg, N.Y.

## The Christian Doctrine of Prayer

BY  
**JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE**

*Eleventh Edition.* Price 75 cents.

Address Miss F. L. Close, 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

## FREE! WHOLESALE BOOK CATALOG

**R** 352 pages, 6 x 9 inches, advertising over  
**E** 10,000 Books, Bibles, Periodicals, etc., etc., sent free,  
**E** postpaid to your address. Every book advertised is carried in  
stock. Books of all publishers at Wholesale Prices.  
**A. FLANAGAN, Publisher and Bookseller,**  
267-269 Wabash Ave., Dep't "O," Chicago, Ill.

## The Copley Prints



PHOEBE

*Copyright, 1898, by J. Wells Champney. From a Copley Print.  
Copyright, 1898, by Curtis & Cameron.*

### THE COPLEY PRINTS—HIGHEST QUALITY ART REPRODUCTIONS

For fifty cents in stamps we will send our beautiful Spring Catalogue and a genuine Copley print, mounted, of any one of the following subjects: Vedder's *Minerva*, figure or detail head; Thayer's *Caritas*; Louise Cox's *Angiola*; Sargent's *Hosea*, figure or detail head; Champney's *Phoebe* or *Potocka*; detail head from Burne-Jones' *Hope*.

*Catalogue alone for ten cents.*

**72 PIERCE BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.**

## Curtis & Cameron

## ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS,



The Best Pens Made.

LEADING NUMBERS:

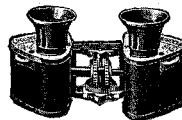
048, A1, 333, 14, 130, 239, 313, 556.

OTHER STYLES IN GREAT VARIETY.

Ask your Stationer for 'ESTERBROOK'S'

**THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,**

Works, Camden, N. J. 28 John Street, N. Y.



### NEW FIELD AND OPERA GLASSES

These glasses, called Triëder Binoculars, have eight to ten times the power of the ordinary construction. They are compact, convenient, durable; invaluable for use at the theatre, by Army and Navy, at regattas and race-meets, while travelling, or on plains and ranches. For sale by all leading jewelers and opticians. ✂ Send for catalogue.

**C. D. Goerz,**

52 E. Union Sq., New York.

Head Offices: BERLIN-FRIEDENAU.

# AMERICAN FIRE



## INSURANCE COMPANY

Office, Company's Building,  
308 & 310 Walnut St.,  
Philadelphia

# HATCH & FOOTE

**Bankers and Brokers**  
Investment Securities, Stocks and Bonds  
Bought and Sold on Commission

**No. 3 NASSAU & 18 WALL ST., N. Y.**

Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

## HOME

**INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK**  
OFFICE, NO. 119 BROADWAY.

### Ninety-first Semi-Annual Statement,

Showing the Condition of the Company on the first day of  
January, 1899.

|                                           |                 |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| CASH CAPITAL.....                         | \$3,000,000 00  |
| Reserve Premium Fund.....                 | 4,048,577 00    |
| Reserve for Unpaid Losses and Claims..... | 684,785 43      |
| Net surplus.....                          | 4,427,802 36    |
| Total Assets.....                         | \$12,161,164 79 |

### SUMMARY OF ASSETS.

|                                                                          |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Cash in Banks.....                                                       | \$594,130 72    |
| Real Estate.....                                                         | 1,759,249 74    |
| United States Bonds (market value).....                                  | 1,909,500 00    |
| Bank and Railroad and Gas and Water Stocks and Bonds (market value)..... | 6,035,631 00    |
| State and City Bonds (market value).....                                 | 817,011 83      |
| Trust Co. Stocks.....                                                    | 91,500 00       |
| Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate..                   | 248,498 33      |
| Loans on Stocks, payable on demand.....                                  | 121,625 00      |
| Premiums uncollected and in hands of Agents.....                         | 533,983 99      |
| Interest due on 1st January, 1899.....                                   | 50,034 18       |
| Total.....                                                               | \$12,161,164 79 |

D. A. HEALD, *President.*

J. H. WASHBURN, *E. G. SNOW, JR.,*

*Vice-Presidents.*

THOMAS B. GREENE, *AREUNAH M. BURTIS*

*Secretaries.*

HENRY J. FERRIS, *E. H. A. CORREA,*

WM. H. CHENEY, *FREDERIC C. BUSWELL,*

*Ass't Secretaries.*

# WESTERN MORTGAGES

**DEFAULTED AND OTHERWISE,  
Bought for Cash.**

CHAS. E. GIBSON, 45 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

# WE PAY CASH FOR WESTERN MORTGAGES

**AND WESTERN PROPERTY**  
or Take Charge of same on Reasonable Terms

A. C. WILCOX & CO., 332 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

# Guaranty Trust Co. of New York

NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET

**Capital, \$2,000,000 Surplus, \$3,000,000**

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS  
AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND  
ADMINISTRATOR, TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL  
AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

### INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

subject to cheque or on certificate.

DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN,  
FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD.  
COLLECTIONS MADE.

TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE IN  
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL  
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.

ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.

GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.

HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.

J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.

JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

### DIRECTORS:

Samuel D. Babcock,

George F. Baker.

George S. Bowdoin,

August Belmont,

Frederic Cromwell,

Walter R. Gillette,

Robert Goelet,

G. G. Haven,

Oliver Harriman,

R. Somers Hayes,

Charles R. Henderson,

Adrian Iselin, Jr.,

Augustus D. Juilliard,

James N. Jarvis,

Richard A. McCurdy,

Alexander E. Orr,

Walter G. Oakman,

Henry H. Rogers,

H. McK. Twombly,

Frederick W. Vanderbilt,

Harry Payne Whitney.

### LONDON BRANCH

33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.

Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travelers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

### Bankers.

BANK OF ENGLAND,

CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,

PARR'S BANK, Limited.

### Solicitors.

FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.

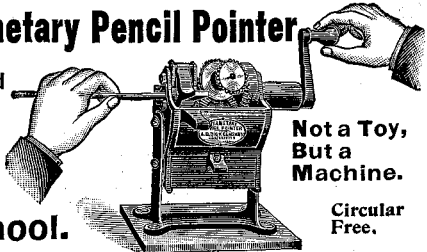
### London Committee.

ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, CHAIRMAN.

DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

## Planetary Pencil Pointer

Needed  
In  
every  
Home  
and  
School.



**Not a Toy,  
But a  
Machine.**

**Circular  
Free.**

Never breaks the point. Preserves the softest  
lead. Saves its cost in the saving of lead. Cleanly,  
convenient, useful.

Made only by A. B. DICK COMPANY,

152-154 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

47 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

# SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

## New York City

### Schermerhorn's Teachers' Agency

without charge, recommends to Colleges, Schools, and Homes the best teachers, resident or visiting, American or Foreign. Aids parents in choice of schools. Has also Music and Art Bureau. Rents and sells School Properties. Primary teachers wanted. Can introduce now a few exceptionally fine Governesses. JOHN C. ROCKWELL, 3 East 14th St., N. Y. City.

### The Pratt Teachers' Agency

Recommends teachers to colleges, schools, and families; advises parents about schools. 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. WM. O. PRATT, Manager.

## Lip-Reading

**Taught to the Deaf  
STAMMERING AND OTHER  
SPEECH DEFECTS CURED**

Send for circular.

DAVID GREENE, 144 West 44th Street, New York

### The Misses Ely's School for Girls

RIVERSIDE DRIVE  
85th and 86th Streets, New York

**The Helburn School** No. 35 West 90th St. For boys and girls. Thoroughly Graded from Kindergarten to High School. Reopened October 3d.

**Miss Murphy and Miss Gaylord  
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL** for Girls and Children, No. 8 West 83d St.

**COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY—New York City.** The professional school of Columbia University for the training of general teachers, supervisors, principals, superintendents, and instructors in normal schools and colleges. Open to both sexes. Fellowships and scholarships amounting to \$5,750 annually. Catalogue sent on application to the Secretary. JAMES E. RUSSELL, Ph.D., Dean.

## A YALE GRADUATE

For five years an Instructor of Latin and of Greek in an Eastern University, will travel as Private Tutor after June 1st. Address "YALE," No. 7, 468, care of The Outlook.

## FOR SALE

One hour from city, well established, high-grade Preparatory School for Girls. House contains 32 rooms, all improvements; 5 acres in perfect order. Price, \$16,000. Apply to Miss H. N. HANNAY, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

## New York City

### Stanhope Wheatcroft

#### DRAMATIC SCHOOL

1440 Broadway, N. Y. Regular Course six months. Prospectus by mail.

SUMMER CLASSES. PRIVATE LESSONS

## California

### The Thacher School

Nordhoff, Ventura Co., California, is in the Ojai Valley, near Santa Barbara, in Southern California.

SHERMAN D. THACHER, (A.B., LL.B., Yale), Head Master.

WILLIAM L. THACHER, (A.B., Yale), Associate Head Master.

An illustrated article about the school by Edward Everett Hale appeared in Feb. 4th issue of The Outlook.

## Connecticut

### THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL

Bridgeport, Conn., offers three scholarships to intelligent boys preparing for college.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT  
**Woodside Seminary**

For Girls Address now for Circular for Sept. 27, '99  
MISS SARA J. SMITH, Principal.

## INGLESIDE

### A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn.  
MRS. WM. D. BLACK, Patroness.

## Maryland

## NAUTICAL

### ACADEMY, EASTON, MD.

Preparatory for Annapolis and the colleges. An ideal school for boys. Rowing, Sailing, Swimming, Boat-building, Horsemanship, Cruising. All registering before June can go on '99 cruise. Send for Register.

## Massachusetts

### Rogers Hall School

#### FOR GIRLS

Certificate admits to College. Apply to Mrs. E. P. UNDERHILL, Lowell, Mass.

## Massachusetts

### DIVINITY SCHOOL Harvard University

For the year 1899-1900, two Resident (Williams) Fellowships of \$400 each are offered to graduates of Theological Schools who intend to devote themselves to the Christian Ministry. These Fellowships are designed to encourage advanced theological work of a high order. Applications accompanied by testimonials and specimens of work must be made before April 1st, 1899, on special blanks to be obtained of ROBERT S. MORISON, Secretary of the Faculty, Cambridge, Mass.

### The Cambridge School

**FOR GIRLS.** A select school for limited number of pupils. Send for School Manual. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Director, 36 Concord Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

## New Jersey

### Montclair Military Academy,

Montclair, N. J.  
JOHN G. MACVICAR, Head Master.  
Lieut. BLANTON C. WELSH, U.S.A. Commandant.

## New York

### Mrs. Piatt's School

UTICA, N. Y.

The next term begins Thursday, April 6, 1899

## Pennsylvania

### WALNUT LANE SCHOOL

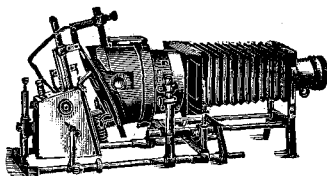
Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Reopens Sept. 28th. Academic and College Preparatory courses. Mrs. T. B. RICHARDS, Prin., Miss S. L. TRACY, A.M., Associate.

### Miss Gordon's French and English School

**For Girls 4112 Spruce St., Philadelphia.** College Preparatory and Academic Courses. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Vassar.

### Ogontz School For Young Ladies

Twenty minutes from Philadelphia, two hours from New York. Mr. Jay Cooke's fine property; an ideal location for a school. Miss FRANCES E. BENNETT and Miss SYLVIA J. EASTMAN continue the educational supervision of the school. For circulars address Ogontz School P. O., Pa.



**Criss-Cross  
CEREALS**

Seven food products—prevent and relieve diabetes, dyspepsia, debility, etc. Ask dealers. Unlike all others. Look for criss-cross lines. Pamphlet and sample offer mailed free.

FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U. S. A.

**K. C. WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR,**  
Prevents constipation and liver troubles.

**GLUTEN CRITS,**  
New health breakfast food.

**PANSY Pastry Flour,** Finest made.

# RECREATION DEPARTMENT

## Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD COMPANY AND THE WESTERN RAILWAY OF ALABAMA

The short line between Atlanta and New Orleans. Operate Magnificent Vested Trains between Atlanta and Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans, at which latter point close and direct connections are made for all Texas, Mexico, and California points. In addition to this excellent through train and car service these railroads offer most favorable accommodations and inducements to their patrons and residents along their line. Any one contemplating a change of home can find no location more attractive nor more conducive to prosperity than is to be found on the line of these roads. "The Heart of the South," a beautifully illustrated book giving detailed information as to the industries and attractions along these lines, can be had upon application to the undersigned, who will take pleasure in giving all desired information. B. F. Wylie, Jr., General Passenger & Ticket Agent, Atlanta, Ga.; R. E. Lutz, Traffic Manager, Montgomery, Ala.; George C. Smith, President and General Manager, Atlanta, Ga.

## Florida

LAST TOUR OF THE SEASON VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The last of the present series of popular Pennsylvania Railroad personally conducted tours to Jacksonville will leave New York and Philadelphia by special train of Pullman Palace cars on Tuesday, March 7.

Round-trip tickets, valid to return on regular trains until May 31, 1899, and including railway transportation in each direction, and Pullman accommodations (one berth), and meals on special train going, will be sold at the following rates: New York, \$50.00; Philadelphia, \$48.00; Canandaigua, \$52.85; Erie, \$54.85; Wilkes-barre, \$50.35; Pittsburg, \$53.00; and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; Thomas Purdy, Passenger Agent Long Branch District, 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

## TRAVEL

### EUROPE

Italy; all parts of Central Europe; British Isles; also Norway, North Cape, Russia, etc. Various and well-matured itineraries. Superior conductors. Select parties sail May 6, June 10, June 24, and July 4. Unequaled arrangements. Inclusive cost. "Old World Tourist Guide," illustrate, free. A. DE POTTER, 45 Broadway, New York City

### SUMMER IN EUROPE

Write at once to W. A. PRATT, Box 157, Jamestown, New York, for beautiful Itinerary of European Pilgrimages. Fifth Year. Party select. Rates reasonable.

### EUROPE

London, Paris, Holland, the Rhine, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. An excellent opportunity to travel with a pleasant party under skillful guidance and at moderate expense. Address H. W. DUNNING, Ph. D., 75 W. D., Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.

HEALTH,  
STRENGTH,  
and  
PLEASURE



## "SUNSET LIMITED"

which comprises everything that is up to date and modern in the railroad world, and is the only solid train between the Mississippi River and San Francisco, remote from the inconveniences of high altitudes and snow. Special through trains consisting of sleeping and dining cars leave New York every Saturday and Tuesday, connecting directly with the "Sunset Limited" at New Orleans. For full information, free illustrated pamphlets, maps and time-tables, also lowest rates, sleeping-car tickets, and baggage checked, apply to Southern Pacific Co., 349 Broadway, or No. 1 Battery Place (Washington Building), N. Y. City.

## A 25 DAYS' SEA VOYAGE AROUND PORTO RICO

THE NEW YORK AND PORTO RICO S. S. CO.'S fast American Steamer "San Marcos" sails at 3 P. M., Friday, March 17th, TOUCHING AT ALL PORTS OF THE ISLAND, remaining at each one to two days, giving passengers a splendid opportunity to explore our New and interesting Colony under the most perfect conditions. Rates of passage, \$130 and upward, which includes board and stateroom during the time the steamer remains at the various ports. Passengers desiring to remain on shore during the two weeks' stay at the Island will be allowed \$3.00 per day. For general information apply to MILLER, BULL & KNOWLTON, Agents, 130 Pearl St., New York

## Travel

### Thos. Bennett & Sons

TOURIST OFFICE

### CHRISTIANIA & NORWAY

Full information supplied relating to traveling in Norway. Independent tours planned. Estimates of expenses furnished. Being on the spot, Bennetts are in position to secure the best berths to the North Cape.

GOING ABROAD on a BICYCLE TRIP? Send for "Bicycling Notes for Tourists Abroad," 10 cents in stamps. The fine new steamers of the

### LEYLAND LINE

Sail every Wednesday,

### BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL

Winter rates, 1st cabin, \$45 and up. Splendid new steamers for this service for season of 1899. Staterooms should be engaged early. F. O. HOUGHTON & CO., Gen'l Agents 115 State St., Boston

### EUROPE

A gentleman who speaks several languages, and who has had much experience in traveling abroad, will take a party of five young gentlemen for a summer tour of three months in Europe. References of the highest character given and required. For further particulars address W. C. H. Low's Exchange, Townsend Building, 1123 Broadway, New York.

### MALLOKY STEAMSHIP LINES.

Delightful Ocean Trips to the Ports of Texas, Georgia, Florida. - Tourists Tickets to all Winter Resorts in Texas, Colorado, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida, &c. Our 56-page "Satchel Handbook" mailed free. C. H. Mallory & Co., Pier 20, E. R., N. Y.

### HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND

A 63 page book (illustrated) describing Cathedral Route, Pilgrim Fathers, Dickens and Tennyson Districts, will be mailed for three-cent stamp. Circulars describing Harwich Hook of Holland Royal Mail Route, only twin-screw steamship line from England to Continental Europe, free. Great Eastern Ry of England, 362 Broadway, New York.

in America's

Great Winter Resorts

IN

## CALIFORNIA

Take the luxurious

## Travel

### A Cycle Tour Through England Ladies and Gentlemen

The cheapest and best tour of the kind ever offered. ALICE E. HUME, Portland, Me.

### EUROPE Boston European Touring Club.

Professors Morris, MacWatters, and Dean Buell (with Mrs. Buell) of Boston Univ. School of Theology, and others, already booked for Summer tour. Good introductions necessary. Frank B. Crawford, A.M., 72 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN A FOREIGN TRAVEL would like to CHAPERON young ladies in traveling abroad, or would act as companion. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address No. 7, 520, care of Outlook.

### Experienced, Cultured Traveler

will chaperon ladies going abroad. References. Address Box 69, Oakland, Cal.

### EUROPE High Class all of Europe Tour of Five Months.

First-class throughout, \$950. The \$6 day tour, \$535. 14 other tours, \$220 upward. FRANK BAKER & CO., 93 Nassau St., New York.

### NORWAY and Central Europe.

Small party, personally conducted by Prof. Camille Thurwanger, 31 Pierce Bldg., Boston.

### EUROPE 11th annual tour.

Small party sails via Gibraltar for Naples. Moderate price, comprehensive route. Address Edwin C. Kimball, 36 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

### EUROPE Scotland to Switzerland.

Also a tour to ITALY. Patrons from 29 States for reference. Rev. H. A. Todd, A.M., Corona, New York City

### European Tours 17th Year

Parties limited. Terms reasonable. Conducted by Dr. and Mrs. H. S. PAINE, Glens Falls, N. Y.

EUROPE, starting June 29, 69 days, 48 days, or 41 days; English coaching, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Paris. Experience, fourteen years. Particulars of Honeyman's Private Tours, Plainfield, N. J.

# RECREATION DEPARTMENT

## Travel

**AN AMERICAN LADY**, with extensive musical acquaintance abroad, will take a class of young ladies to the musical and art centers of Europe, including Bayreuth for Wagner Festival, during the Summer vacation, leaving New York June 21. Mrs. H. W. JACKSON, 124 E. 29th St., New York.

**A LADY** of wide experience in European travel will admit two or three young ladies to her party sailing for Mediterranean March 18. Two months; Rome, Naples, Pompeii, etc., etc. Apply at once, No. 7491, care Outlook.

**Miss Eliza Polk Cochran** will act as traveling companion, or conduct a small party in Europe, during the months of July, August, and September. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address Middletown, Delaware.

## FOREIGN

### BERMUDA THE IDEAL WINTER RESORT

## The Princess Hotel

This new and commodious hotel opens first week in December. For terms, circulars, etc., address N. S. HOWE, Hamilton, Bermuda, or OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

### ENGLAND, BOURNEMOUTH STIRLING HOUSE

First-class, comfortable Pension. Close to sea; large garden; tennis; one hour from Southampton. Near many places of interest.

**Melrose.**—The Abbey Hotel, Abbey Gate, overlooking the far-famed Ruins, and George and Abbotsford Hotel, High Street. The only first-class hotels in Melrose. Visitors will find every Comfort combined with Moderate Charges, and are cautioned against misleading advertisements of third or fourth rate houses. Hotel 'buses attend all trains. G. HAMILTON, Proprietor.

### Baden=Baden Germany

**Victoria Hotel** First-class; most excellent American house; beautiful situation; moderate charges; electric light.

**Americans in Berlin** Will find a comfortable home at Fr. Beck's, Halleschestr. 20. Convenient location, liberal table. Opportunity for speaking German. Summer terms exceptionally moderate. Highest references. Circulars from Outlook.

### MILAN (Italy) GRAND HOTEL CONTINENTAL

First-class; electric light; elevators; railway office. T. CLERICI, NEW Proprietor.

### HOTEL STALHEIM Stalheim, Norway

On the summit of the wonderful Stalheims-klev, 1,400 feet above the sea level. Patronized by H. I. M. the Emperor of Germany, H. M. the King of Norway and Sweden, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, H. M. Eugénie, ex-Empress of France, H. M. the King of Belgium.

## Foreign

### GIBRALTAR HOTEL CECIL

Newly built; superior first-class Continental Establishment. Perfect sanitation; luxuriously furnished. Telegrams "Cecil, Gibraltar."

### Lausanne, Switzerland Grand Hôtel Riche Mont

First-class hotel with moderate tariff. Large gardens. Magnificent view over the lake and mountains. Lift. Baths. Every comfort. Patronized by American families. In winter very reduced pension terms. S. RITTER WOLBOLD, Prop.

## HOTELS AND RESORTS

### Connecticut

### Crest View Sanatorium

Greenwich, Ct.—First-class in all respects, home comforts. H. M. HITCHCOCK, M.D.

### THE WAYSIDE INN

New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn. Open all the year. Old-fashioned comfort and modern luxury. Easy of access. Write for booklet.

### District of Columbia

### Washington, THE HAMILTON

D. C. Cor. 14th & K Sts., N. W.—A first-class family and transient hotel. Homelike in all its appointments. Most pleasantly located opposite Franklin Park and easy of access to all points of interest. Terms \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day. American Plan. Special rates for a prolonged stay. Correspondence solicited. BALL & POLLARD, Prop's.

### Massachusetts



### HOTEL THORNDIKE EUROPEAN PLAN BOSTON

Located in aristocratic Back Bay, facing Public Gardens. Park Sq. Station N. Y., N. H., & H. R. R. 2 min. from hotel (luggage del'd free). 10 min. from Southern Union Station; and 10 min. from Northern Union Station via Subway, entrance opp. hotel

### New York City

### When in New York

stop at the

## Grand Union Hotel

Fourth Avenue, 41st & 42d Sts. Opposite Grand Central Station

A high-class, comfortable, homelike hotel with moderate rates. Very accessible and especially convenient for shopping and theaters. European plan.

Rates \$1.00 a day and upwards

## New York

## The Sanitarium

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.

The best results in the treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Skin Diseases, blood and malarial poisons by the Sulphur Baths. An ideal home for invalids or for recreation or rest. Chronic or Nervous diseases a specialty. Perfect care—every convenience. Managed by regularly educated Physicians. Steam heating—Electric lighting—Elevator. Modern in every department.

REFERENCES:—Bishop Starkey of New Jersey; Bishop Leonard of Ohio; Rev. Dr. Darnell, Avon, N. Y. Address THE SANITARIUM, Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y. Long Distance Telephone.

## The Jackson Sanatorium

Dansville, Liv. Co., New York

Send for literature as to Methods of Treatment and special advantages.

Address J. ARTHUR JACKSON, M.D., Box 199.

## The GLEASON SANITARIUM

ELMIRA NEW YORK

Entirely rebuilt. Steam Heat. Open Fires. Elevator. Electric Bells. Sun Parlor. All Medicinal Appliances. Dr. JOHN C. FISHER, formerly of Warsaw Salt Baths, resident physician. Write for booklet to E. B. Gleason, Manager.

## Garden City Hotel

GARDEN CITY, N. Y.  
OPEN ALL THE YEAR

Forty minutes from New York City or Brooklyn, via Long Island Railroad. A brick structure, with all modern improvements and conveniences

ROOMS LARGE AND AIRY

The cuisine and service absolutely first-class. Glass-enclosed sun parlor 300 feet in length, heated by steam.

Finest Golf Links in the Country

Special rates for families wishing to remain throughout the Winter. Illustrated booklet, etc., on application to F. C. SAFFORD, Manager.

## Dr. Strong's Sanitarium

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

For health or rest. Massage, Vacuum and Nauheim Treatments. Electricity, Hydro-Electric, Turkish, Russian, Mineral Water, and all other baths and health appliances. Sun Parlor and Promenade on the Roof. Steam, Open Fires. Suites with Bath. A dry, quiet, tonic atmosphere with much sunshine. Fine sleighing. Saratoga waters. Send for illustrated circular.

### Mlle. Groschel's Country Home THE PINES, Suffern, N. Y. in the Ramapo Mountains

30 miles from New York City, is now open all year. An attractive home for guests of all ages, for rest or recuperation after illness, or for study. References exchanged.

### New Hampshire

**WHITE MOUNTAIN CO-OPERATIVE SUMMER SETTLEMENT.** For circulars address Rev. J. E. JOHNSON, 301 So. 8th St., Philadelphia.

# RECREATION DEPARTMENT

New Jersey

THE SALT BREATH OF THE SEA  
BRINGS HEALTH

## Galen Hall

Atlantic City, N. J.

A Sanatorium A Hotel

Milder climate than Inland or Mountains.

North Carolina

## Battery Park Hotel

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Located on an eminence with extended view. Famous for its excellence and hospitality. Cuisine of the highest standard. Orchestral music in Palm Room daily. The golf links are unsurpassed, with a course of excellent lines, and particularly fine teeing-places and putting-places. Weekly fox hunts and plentiful game. Charming mountain and river drives. Booklets of F. H. Schofield, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

E. P. McKissick, Proprietor.

## Wyckoff Hall ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Forest Hill and Victoria Lodge

fort. Address MISS VAUGHN, Box 683, Asheville, N. C.

(Invalids with Tuberculosis not received.)

South Carolina

## "There's no place like Charleston"

Winter rendezvous of the famous North Atlantic Squadron. Visit historic Fort Sumter, and the great fortifications now under construction on Sullivan's Island.

## The Charleston Hotel

Strictly first-class, affording all modern conveniences. Send for illustrated Booklet. W. IRVING DAVIDS.

## DORCHESTER INN Summerville, S. C.

Pine trees. Mild climate. Excellent board. Moderate terms. T. R. Moore.

Pennsylvania

## Grand View Sanatorium

Open the Year Round. Send for illustrated pamphlet. REUBEN D. WENRICH, M.D. WERNERSVILLE, PENN.

WALTER'S PARK SANITARIUM  
Walter's Park (Wernersville), Pa.  
Open all the year. All modern conveniences. Send for illustrated booklet.

## The WaterGap Sanitarium Pa.

Virginia

## VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS

Open all the year.  
2,500 feet elevation on the

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway

Extension to the

## NEW HOMESTEAD

containing one hundred additional suites of rooms, with private baths, ready for the early spring season.

Hotel and bath-house now under one roof. Most curative baths known for rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. Every bath from flowing springs of natural hot water.

Golf Links and Well-kept Greens

Fine livery and magnificent mountain surroundings.

Pullman compartment car New York to Hot Springs without change Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Books at Fred Schofield's, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

Excursion tickets and Pullman reservations at Chesapeake and Ohio offices, 362 and 1523 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

Celebrated Healing Springs water on sale by H. A. Cassebeer, 72d St. and Columbus Ave., New York.

FRED STERRY, Manager,  
Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

## Hygeia Hotel

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

A comfortable, home-like, refined hotel. Superior cuisine, ideal location. Turkish, Russian, Hot sea water, and other baths. Healthful and exhilarating climate. No grip, no malaria. Golf Links, Music, &c. Moderate prices. Send for booklet.

F. N. PIKE, Propr. A. C. PIKE, Mgr.

## COUNTRY PROPERTY

### Wanted to Hire for the Summer

AT LAKE SUNAPEE  
NEW HAMPSHIRE

Within a four-mile drive of the R. R. Station,

A FURNISHED HOUSE

Must be situated somewhat above the Lake and have all modern conveniences—open fireplaces, bathroom, hot and cold water, laundry, etc., four bedrooms and four servants' rooms; piazzas, ample grounds; also stable for two horses. Address, giving full particulars, I. R. H., 276 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

## TO LET

### HOUSE—For the Season

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.

House five years old; 7 bedrooms, bath, hot and cold water, sanitary plumbing; ample grounds; magnificent water and valley views; completely furnished; stable accommodations if desired. Address CRAWFORD, 251 W. 83d St., New York.

### For Rent Season or Year

Country place, large house, fully furnished, modern conveniences, good supply pure water; extensive grounds, shade and fruit trees. Carriage house, stables, and other outbuildings. Morristown, New Jersey (B), P. O. Box 332.

COMFORTABLE, LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE in Monterey, \$50 a month; near farm-house; good fishing, lake and stream. Also, for four months, furnished house of ten large rooms, bath, shade, barn, located one mile west of main street. Reasonable rent. Address Box 692, Great Barrington, Mass., Green River Heights.

Country Property

NANTUCKET, MASS.—Three Cottages, thoroughly furnished, on bluff overlooking ocean. 15, 11, and 9 rooms; bath; laundry, linen, blankets, piano, studio, stable; near golf, beach, sailing, fishing, shooting. Might sell one. Bargains in shore front land. Inquire EASTMAN JOHNSON, 65 W. 55th St., New York.

## CORNWALL, N. Y.

To let for the summer—A fine old place. Large grounds, stable, 1 cow, garden planted, etc. For particulars apply to E. CROSWELL, on the premises, or P. C. Smith, Lyon & Smith, Mutual Life Bldg., N. Y. City.

## IN FLORIDA

A valuable property must be sold at a sacrifice owing to death of owner's husband. For particulars address Box 62, Live Oak, Florida.

## MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY.

For sale, a comfortable ten-room, modern house, most desirably located. Apply to A. M. MORSE, Montclair, N. J., or Real Estate Agents.

## GOING AWAY THIS SUMMER?

If so, pamphlet, "Crescent Beach on the Sound," will interest you. Healthy surroundings, cheerful views. Cottages. Crescent Beach Land Co., Norwich, Conn.

## FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Buildings and Grounds suitable for a first-class

BOARDING SCHOOL. Apply to M. A. F., PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

## AT SIASCONSET Nantucket.

Attractive two-story cottage, 6 rooms, furnished, piazza. M. A. OTIS, 10 S. 18th St., Phila., Pa.

## 50 min. out

Furnished house, 11 rooms and bath; clean; stable; large lawn; high ground; good markets. E. C. PIERCE, Pleasantville, Westchester Co., N. Y.

## SUBSCRIBERS' WANTS

WANTED—To know of a summer resort off the coast of Maine or other Eastern States where one would be perfectly free from hay fever and not suffer from heat. Also good bathing required and an inexpensive boarding-place. Address A. B., The Dennison (Room 56), Columbus, Ohio.

MISS GLEASON (for many years with the art department of "The Century") offers her services without commission for the purchase of photographs, art products, books, antique and modern furniture, etc.; also interior decoration and artistic arranging of homes. 25 West Sixty-first Street, New York.

A GENTLEMAN (married) would assume charge of a select country hotel or suburban Park. Would act as manager or run on shares or partnership basis. Fine connection and ample experience. Address REFERENCE, No. 7,426, care Outlook.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Near Yale University, for sale or to rent, 14-room house; all improvements; specially suited for family having son at Yale, or wishing to take student boarders. Address No. 7,258, care The Outlook.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, EXPERIENCED WOMAN, under forty years of age, to assist in the care of a baby eight months old. References desired. Address F. S. W., No. 7,467, care Outlook.

ONE OR TWO CHILDREN will be received into a pleasant country home, for care, and instruction if desired. Boston and New York references. Address Box 736, West Newton, Mass.

TUTORING—By an American lady prepared to teach French and German and their literatures. Educated abroad. Best of testimonials. No. 7,484, care of Outlook.

WANTED—By a young lady of good family, position as companion, for the summer months. References given and required. Address No. 7,518, care of The Outlook.

## LADIES—SHOPPING IN NEW YORK.

—Service free! By Purchasing Agent. (Mrs.) E. P. RICHARDSON. Room 3, 3 E. 14th St., N. Y.

**SOUTHERN  
RAILWAY**

**ASHEVILLE  
HOT SPRINGS  
AIKEN · AUGUSTA  
FLORIDA  
CUBA**

THROUGH VESTIBULE TRAINS

FROM NEW YORK TO WASHINGTON VIA  
CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE  
CHATTANOOGA &  
ATLANTA &  
KNOXVILLE  
& ASHEVILLE  
TO

**ALL POINTS SOUTH.**

J. M. CULP  
TRAFFIC MANAGER

WASHINGTON D. C.

W. A. TURK  
GEN. PASS. AGENT

## THE WHY OF IT

**Noise Isn't Everything.** The street band will attract a crowd, but symphony concerts continue to be well patronized.

Noisy claims for recognition have no permanent effect on bicycle buyers, as the evidence must be heard before the money is paid.

We claim nothing that the record will not substantiate.

The Cleveland bicycle is to-day accepted as the world's **Standard for Excellence.**

**Do You Ask Why?** Then listen.—The Cleveland was the first bicycle of standard type to be built and marketed in America. That it has always been a **good** bicycle is best shown by the growth of our business. We to-day own and operate four factories making nothing but Cleveland bicycles, with an output and acreage of floor space greater than any other exclusive bicycle factory in the world.

**The Cleveland** is the only bicycle embodying such exclusive features as Burwell Ball and Roller Bearings, Burwell detachable tires and Cleveland hardened block and pin chain.

## CLEVELAND BICYCLES

**The Burwell Ball and Roller Bearing** saves the rider: it runs easier and is thoroughly dust proof. Its life is ten times greater than the best ordinary bearing as has been shown by severest tests. The Burwell detachable tire is easier to repair when punctured (you can do it yourself), more resilient and dependable than any other. The Cleveland hardened block and pin chain will stand more usage and show less wear than any other chain or combination of gears on the market. When used with our gear case it gives the maximum of safety and convenience with a minimum loss of power.

**The Cleveland** has led the reformation in bicycle construction. A few years ago we astonished the world by producing a safe and durable mount at 40 lbs., when all others weighed 60 lbs. and over. We are to-day manufacturing bicycles at 21 lbs., weight for ladies and gentlemen—the lightest bicycles made for road use.

**The Evidence** summed up shows that ours is the only bicycle on the '99 market embodying new and valuable improvements. Cleveland bicycles are handled by the best trade the world over. Prices from \$35.00 to \$75.00. Send for catalog. D.

**H. A. LOZIER & CO., Mfrs.,**  
**CLEVELAND, OHIO.**

**BRANCHES:**—New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo, San Francisco, Toronto, London, Paris, Hamburg.

**FACTORIES:**—Toledo, Ohio; Westfield, Mass.; Toronto Junction, Ont.; Thompsonville, Conn.

# HONOLULU

The "Island  
Paradise" of  
the Pacific

has more to attract and fascinate  
than any spot you may select.

## Oceanic Steamship Company

The Only Steamship Line to

Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia  
and Islands of the South Sea

Send TEN CENTS in stamps for **Hawaii**, an illustrated pamphlet;  
TWENTY CENTS for **Talofa, Samoa**, illustrated with colored plates.

**J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.**

114 Montgomery St., SAN FRANCISCO



Native Using Surf-Board.

# Burlington Route

BEST LINE CHICAGO OR ST. LOUIS TO

# DENVER

**WIDE - VESTIBULED**  
trains are operated also  
to Omaha, Kansas City, St. Paul  
and Minneapolis, equipped with  
modern, roomy, comfortable  
Pullman Cars and Reclining  
Chair Cars. The European plan  
Dining Car service is a special  
feature of excellence on this  
line. Delicate china, roses, spot-  
less linen, perfect ventilation and  
strictly first-class cooking.

On the "Burlington's Number One"  
fast express, is a Pullman Buffet  
smoking car, fitted with sideboard  
and card tables. This train is only  
one night on the road between  
Chicago and Denver. Its luxurious  
equipment and fast time make a long  
journey seem short.

**"Colorado Outings"**

**"California"**

Are the titles of descriptive booklets which  
can be had without charge upon application to  
P. S. EUSTIS, General Passenger Agent,  
C. B. & Q. R. R., CHICAGO.

## Spring Catalog.

of first-class TREES and PLANTS  
mailed free. Write to

**T. J. DWYER & SON,**

Box 89, Cornwall, N. Y.



**Our Seeds, Plants, Roses, Trees, etc., advertise themselves. The best always cheap-  
est. Try us, our prices and goods will please you. Have hundreds of car loads of**

## Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Plants, Etc.

We send by mail, postpaid, Seeds, Bulbs, Roses, Plants, Small Trees, Etc. Safe  
arrival and satisfaction guaranteed; larger by express or freight. **OUR CATALOGUE**, an  
elegant book, magazine size, profusely illustrated, tells it all, **FREE**. Send for it to-day and see  
what values we give for a little money. 45th year. 44 greenhouses. 1000 acres.

**THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., Box 531 Painesville, Ohio.**

"Milk and water are the two most active agents in carrying disease into the home. It behooves every home-maker to use the utmost intelligence and care over these two important articles of food."—The Outlook.

**BRIARCLIFF MILK** completely fulfils the above requirements, being not only free from all pernicious germs, but is exceedingly rich in its nutritive qualities. **BRIARCLIFF FARMS** 7 Seymour Building, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, New York

## Kidneys Suffer

when the stomach shirks. *Rheumatism* or *Gout* comes when the kidneys falter.

**Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient** removes the causes by aiding digestion. An effervescent, agreeable remedy that has been in favor 50 years. 50c. and \$1. All druggists.



## BURPEE Best That Grow SEEDS

Leading American Seed Catalogue for 1899,—Mailed FREE to all.

A bright Book of 176 pages, with elegant colored plates and illustrations from nature. Gives much valuable new information. **THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS** in cash prizes. Write a postal card TO-DAY! **W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO. PHILADELPHIA**

## 3 FAVORITE FLOWERS

Sweet Peas—over 40 varieties.  
Perfected Royal Show Fansies—100 colors  
Nasturtiums—every known good sort.

Above 3 packets mailed for 6 cents and names of two friends who grow flowers; also *Floral Culture*, which tells how to grow flowers from seeds. Daintiest catalogue ever issued of flower seeds exclusively, sent free by the "pioneer seedswoman."

MISS C. H. LIPPINCOTT, Minneapolis, Minn.

## SEED DUE BILL FREE

To get new customers to test my seeds I will mail my handsome catalogue for 1899, lithographed and beautifully illustrated, and a 10c. Due Bill, good for 10c. worth of seeds for trial, absolutely free. It is full of bargains. All the Best Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, new Fruits, Farm Seeds, Potatoes, etc., at lowest prices. Ten Great Novelties offered without names. I will pay \$50. FOR A NAME for each. Don't buy your stock until you see this new catalogue. Several varieties shown in colors. Great inducements for orders this year. You will be surprised at my bargain offers. Send your address on Postal to-day. Tell your friends to send too. Old customers will receive a copy. **F. B. MILLS, Seedsmen, Box 153, Rose Hill, N. Y.**



## TREES

Ornamental Fruit & Nut  
Flowering Shrubs, Vines, Hedging,  
&c. New illustrated catalogue free.  
THE WM. H. MOON CO., MORRISVILLE, PA.



## FOR 30c. WE WILL SEND

- 1 pkt. Verbena Mayflower—Lovely clusters of bloom in shape and color exactly like the trailing Arbutus (or Mayflower) and with the same exquisite fragrance. Greatest Novelty this year. .25
- 1 pkt. Giant Rainbow Leaved Coleus.... .20
- 1 " Jap. Chrysanthemum Aster-Grand .20
- 1 " Perpetual Blooming Carnation.... .15
- 1 " Liliput Zinnias—Mixed; very fine.... .10
- 1 bulb Large Flower'g Queen Amaryllis. .25
- 1 " New Giant Fancy Italian Canna... .20
- 1 " Golden Monthretia—New and fine... .15
- 3 " New Giant Gladiolus Childs..... .30

1 plant Everblooming Chrysanthemum—New, double, snow-white, and blooms profusely from July to Jan. Greatest plant novelty.... .25

and **THE MAYFLOWER MONTHLY MAGAZINE** 6 months; illustrated—fine colored plates—devoted to Flowers and Gardening. The above 12 Genuine and Valuable Floral Novelties, worth \$2.05, Mayflower and Catalogue, all by mail, for 30 cts.

**OUR GREAT CATALOGUE** of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Rare New Fruits; profusely illustrated; **Magnificent Large Colored Plates**; 144 pages; **FREE** to any who expect to order.

**JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.**

GAIL BORDEN

**EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK**  
Best Food for Babies

# WEDDING

... AND ...

# PRESENTATION

# SILVER

The Gorham Co., Silversmiths, have made unusually comprehensive preparations for the Spring Wedding Season: their many new designs in

*Articles for breakfast and tea tables*  
*Articles for dinner and dessert tables*  
*Articles for library and writing tables*  
*Articles for the work basket*  
*Buffet furnishings*  
*Candelabra and candlesticks*  
*Chafing dishes and furnishings*  
*College and university shields*  
*Cutlery*  
*Flat silverware for table use*

*Jewelry and articles for personal adornment*  
*Leather goods (silver mounted)*  
*Loving cups and prizes*  
*Mounted glassware*  
*Presents for children*  
*Silver models for the cabinet (toys)*  
*Smokers' articles*  
*Souvenir spoons*  
*Toilet articles*  
*Umbrellas and parasols*

affording the widest possible range of choice, not only in the articles themselves, but in their value.

The Gorham Co., Silversmiths, having the most complete corps of skilled artists and artisans, trained to the highest efficiency, and the most extensive silver-smithing plant of modern construction in the world, under experienced management, are enabled to offer their productions at the most economical prices, consistent with good quality and workmanship.

*The products of the Gorham Company may be identified by this imprint: the Lion, Anchor and G, with the word "Sterling" stamped on each piece, and are to be had of the representative jewelers or at their own salesrooms.*



**GORHAM MFG. CO., SILVERSMITHS**  
**BROADWAY AND NINETEENTH STREET, NEW YORK**